

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Copyright 1927 by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 234

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BRIAND URGES EXTENSION OF LOCARNO PACTS

System of Regional Agreements Should Be Made to Cover Broader Area

ANGLO-FRENCH UNITY SEEN IN CONVERSATION

French Foreign Minister Compliments Interparliamentary Union on Peace Efforts

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS, Aug. 31.—Unanimity between French and English views on the vital questions which the League of Nations Assembly opening tomorrow will pose may be said to have been agreed upon during the Briand-Chamberlain conversation held yesterday afternoon following Sir Austen's arrival from London.

Soon after leaving Sir Austen, Aristide Briand attended the banquet which wound up the past week's interparliamentary Union Congress. In a carefully-worded address which probably reflected Sir Austen Chamberlain's views as well as his own, M. Briand emphasized the need of extending the Locarno system of regional pacts over a broader area.

Respect of treaties and the substitution of juridical procedure for war, he added, were the best means of insuring that peace in the civilized world which was no longer a luxury but a vital necessity.

M. Briand complimented the peace efforts of the representatives of the 27 nations gathered at their twenty-fourth congress. During the meeting it was forcibly brought out that peoples of all nations desire only peace, that the codification of international law and adherence to international agreements must be achieved, that despite all difficulties; the disarmament movement must be proceeded with, and that the high tariff barriers impeding commerce were retarding world peace.

The most interesting phase of the interparliamentary gathering was the frank uncovering of Franco-German views on mutual problems. The French said: Our security demands our allies' security on your eastern frontier which you have not guaranteed. The Germans said: We denounce war, but we must continue to seek eastern frontier protection through pacific means. A most hopeful sign of the debates was, however, the good will which animated the discussions. No real feeling exists that a proper solution can be found.

D. L. Löbe, the Reichstag President, in an interview accorded the local press stated that there were three steps to a Franco-German understanding. The first had been taken, namely, the Franco-German commercial treaty. The second would be the French evacuation of the Rhine, and third, when neither France nor Germany would demand aught of the other but would find themselves in accord when facing new international tasks. French circles working to reach this understanding admit the need of England's co-operation, hence the value of the Briand-Chamberlain talk.

NEW ENGLAND FREIGHT RATE ORDER DEFERRED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The recent order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the New England divisions case for increasing the division of through freight rates to and from New England was ordered postponed for a month by the commission.

The case is No. 11,756, Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company et al. vs. Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad Company et al., and has been before the commission in various forms for years. The latest order was entered June 14, and by its terms, until the postponement, was to have become effective Sept. 1.

Wool Tariff to Be Increased

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The recent order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the New England divisions case for increasing the division of through freight rates to and from New England was ordered postponed for a month by the commission.

The case is No. 11,756, Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company et al. vs. Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad Company et al., and has been before the commission in various forms for years. The latest order was entered June 14, and by its terms, until the postponement, was to have become effective Sept. 1.

TARIFF ON WOOL SHOULD BE CUT, MR. MOSES TOLD

Special from Monitor Bureau

Today's papers report you as having urged the woolen and worsted manufacturers in the Lake Sports Club on Saturday, to prepare for an assault on the tariff at the next session of Congress. You are reported as having said that "the senators and congressmen can do little or nothing without available facts and that it is up to the manufacturers to furnish the data with which to counteract the claims of the anti-tariff element."

"When the talk comes for a reduction," the papers charge that you told the woolen and worsted manufacturers, "I want to be in a position to argue for upward revision."

You probably have heard of the Tennessee Congressman who, when asked for his view on the tariff, replied: "If the tariff is too high it should be lowered, and if it is too low it should be higher."

The present situation in the woolen and worsted industry is such that something different from the Tennessee doctrine of tariff revision should come from a Senator from New Hampshire. The call for data on the wool schedule in August, 1927, by one of the senators who did his best in 1921-22 to make the Fordney wool schedule a law means, if it means anything, that he and the majority that voted with him did so without knowing what the wool schedule was which they imposed on the country.

You told the woolen and worsted manufacturers that you wanted to be in a position to argue for upward revision next year. Such a change can be justified only if the tariff is equitably adjusted but too low for protection. The Fordney tariff on wool has varied from 15 to 190 percent ad valorem since 1922, and varies now from 40 to 100 percent on the bulk of the wool in foreign markets.

Calls Tariff "Outrage"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Wholesalers smuggling of aliens into the United States has been checked on both Mexican and Canadian borders by the United States Immigration Service Border Patrol, Carl R. White, Assistant Secretary of Labor, declared following an inspection trip with a congressional committee that surveyed conditions on both the northern and southern boundaries.

This examination of the work of the border patrol is the first since its organization in 1924, in response to a strong demand for drastic action against the border forces, which attempted to smuggle aliens across the regular points of entry.

Mr. White related that the patrol has difficulty problems. Some communities are on both sides of the line. In one city, he said, the stage of a theater was in Canada and the auditorium in the United States. Illicit entry, he said, was not entirely eradicated, but it was under control.

This practically has been ended, although Mr. White conceded that there was much work yet to be done in tightening up the barriers against smuggling. The border patrol consists of 350 men. Mr. White expects to ask for an enlargement, though not a general increase at all points. Some places, he explained, due to densely populated areas, need additional patrols, while other places are sparsely manned.

You know as well as we do that

Bar Association Urged to Work for Uniform Statutes in Nation

Mr. Whitman Says Minority in Congress Blocks Reform—Labor Legislation Studies Commended at Convention—Would Cut Red Tape

By a Staff Correspondent

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Two thousand members of the American Bar Association, meeting here on the fiftieth anniversary of the association's founding by a small group of lawyers in 1878 in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and the presence of representatives from Great Britain, France and Canada, heard Charles S. Whitman, formerly governor of New York and president of the association, urge greater activity on the task of devising means to "remedy the delays and technical difficulties which have so often defeated justice in litigation."

In the annual presidential address, Mr. Whitman stressed the need of passing the work now being carried by various agencies with the bar association to speed up American justice, unify procedure, codify international law and raise the educational standards within the legal profession.

"Easy to Ridicule"

"It is easy and it is popular to ridicule and to criticize," Mr. Whitman said at the conclusion of his address, to call attention to the law's failures, inequalities and delays, to exalt the past at the expense of the present, and propose remedies for real or fancied wrongs, ill considered and ill advised.

"It is not easy in the conditions under which we are living, complicated and ever increasingly so, to determine upon rules of conduct to be prescribed by governing authority which will secure to all the blessings of liberty and assure to all justice and security." To that task, so far as in us lies, the members of this association, that made the civilized world which was no longer a luxury but a vital necessity.

M. Whitman complimented the peace efforts of the representatives of the 27 nations gathered at their twenty-fourth congress. During the meeting it was forcibly brought out that peoples of all nations desire only peace, that the codification of international law and adherence to international agreements must be achieved, that despite all difficulties; the disarmament movement must be proceeded with, and that the high tariff barriers impeding commerce were retarding world peace.

Summarizing the problems involving the administration of law and justice now before American lawyers, Mr. Whitman told how, 20 years ago, the association undertook the task of devising means to remedy the de-

lays and technical difficulties which have so often tended to defeat justice in litigation. A proposed bill has now been worked out, he said, to meet the changes in population and economic condition which have unevenly distributed the work of the Federal Courts, but a crying reform that has not yet been carried out, he continued, is the need of uniform judicial procedure within the United States. This reform, he said, is being held up by the opposition of a small minority in Congress.

With band playing, flag flying and with thousands of friends cheering from the crowded decks of Commonwealth Pier, as well as from the decks of the vessel and with seaplanes circling overhead, "all ashore" whistle was blown a few minutes after noon, and the trip began.

Whistles Say "Bon Voyage"

No sooner had the tugs backed the huge liner from the docks and pointed her nose down the harbor than the Boston fireboats that had lain in wait steamed to the scene and began to toss their watery "farewells," the high, white, streaming arcs of water forced from their high-powered nozzles disintegrating as they fell about the ship, allowing the sun to form brilliant rainbows about their upper edges.

And then the whistles took up the cry "bon voyage," the shipping authorities, by order of the Mayor, having informed nearby boats and factories of the passing of the ship and their errand. Shriek whistles as well as deep and dull, punctuated occasionally by a bell tolling, or a cheer from a passing ship, followed the Martha Washington as she steamed for the ocean and for Europe.

The Martha Washington arriving in the harbor early this morning, marking the trip from New York with only four days, had been prepared for the occasion long before the crowds of Legionnaires began to arrive with bag and baggage, and surrounded with friends. All the multicolored flags of the international code were gaily bedecking the superstructure and strung along the upper deck when the first travelers came to take their staterooms.

The exercises that had been arranged to speed the parting Legionnaires were begun at 11 o'clock, with the pier crowded almost to capacity.

The Rev. James M. Bellamy gave the invocation after the band from the Cecil W. Fogg Post of the Legion had played for almost an hour. Dr. William H. Griffin, state vice-commander of the Legion, introduced Charles T. Flynn, the leader of the "40" and "8" and George B. Johnson, the director of public celebrations, who represented Mayor Nichols.

State Commander Pleased

Mr. Johnson urged those that were going abroad to carry the fame of Boston along with them, and to make themselves known as Bostonians when they reached Paris. He added that the Mayor, through him, wished the Legionnaires "bon voyage."

John W. Reh, state commander, said that if the enthusiasts kept up he would undoubtedly be in Paris before he was scheduled to leave, which is on Sept. 9. The benediction was given by Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien, the national chaplain of the American Legion Auxiliary.

The Fogg Post Band then played "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and the "Marseillaise," and it was only by a concerted rush that they managed to board the ship. They were the last to cross the gang plank. The band, with the rest of the Legionnaires aboard, is to sail into the Mediterranean, and come back through Switzerland by the overland route. They will reach Paris on the morning of the day that the convention starts.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

PRINCESS JOINS BRITISH FLIERS IN HOP TO CANADA

Two English Army Officers Start London-to-London Flight

BELFAST, Aug. 31 (R) — The chief superintendent of the Civil Guard at New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, telegraphed: "Minchin and Hamilton passed New Ross, going west, at 10:20 o'clock this morning."

Later the commander of the civic guard at Thurles, Tipperary, reported that the plane passed over town at 10:45 a. m., flying low and apparently headed northward toward Galway. Later news states that the plane was reported from Galway to have passed over Inveran, near the coast of Galway Bay, at 12:10 p. m., proceeding due west.

The Rev. James M. Bellamy gave the invocation after the band from the Cecil W. Fogg Post of the Legion had played for almost an hour. Dr. William H. Griffin, state vice-commander of the Legion, introduced Charles T. Flynn, the leader of the "40" and "8" and George B. Johnson, the director of public celebrations, who represented Mayor Nichols.

State Commander Pleased

Mr. Johnson urged those that were going abroad to carry the fame of Boston along with them, and to make themselves known as Bostonians when they reached Paris. He added that the Mayor, through him, wished the Legionnaires "bon voyage."

John W. Reh, state commander, said that if the enthusiasts kept up he would undoubtedly be in Paris before he was scheduled to leave, which is on Sept. 9. The benediction was given by Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien, the national chaplain of the American Legion Auxiliary.

The Fogg Post Band then played "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and the "Marseillaise," and it was only by a concerted rush that they managed to board the ship. They were the last to cross the gang plank. The band, with the rest of the Legionnaires aboard, is to sail into the Mediterranean, and come back through Switzerland by the overland route. They will reach Paris on the morning of the day that the convention starts.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Alien Smuggling Checked, Border Inspection Shows

Carl R. White of Labor Department Sees Results of Patrol's Vigilance

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Wholesalers smuggling of aliens into the United States has been checked on both Mexican and Canadian borders by the United States Immigration Service Border Patrol, Carl R. White, Assistant Secretary of Labor, declared following an inspection trip with a congressional committee that surveyed conditions on both the northern and southern boundaries.

This examination of the work of the border patrol is the first since its organization in 1924, in response to a strong demand for drastic action against the border forces, which attempted to smuggle aliens across the regular points of entry.

Mr. White related that the patrol has difficulty problems. Some communities are on both sides of the line. In one city, he said, the stage of a theater was in Canada and the auditorium in the United States. Illicit entry, he said, was not entirely eradicated, but it was under control.

This practically has been ended, although Mr. White conceded that there was much work yet to be done in tightening up the barriers against smuggling. The border patrol consists of 350 men. Mr. White expects to ask for an enlargement, though not a general increase at all points. Some places, he explained, due to densely populated areas, need additional patrols, while other places are sparsely manned.

You are ready to take the position which is to be inferred from your Lake Spofford speech, that in 1927 you lack the information which shows such a tariff to be an outrage? Do you mean that next winter you will advocate and vote to increase, not only the 30 to 40 per cent that is fully protected the woolgrower, but the 10 to 15 per cent on the wools the American woolgrowers do not produce, and which are now excluded from the country, forcing the manufacturers to substitute cotton and shoddy for the wool your wool tariff prevents them from buying?

You know as well as we do that

Stock Prices React to New York Stock Prices.....
New York Curb Market.....
Boston Stock Market.....
Higher Wool Prices Forecast.....
New York Bond Market.....

Sparks

Miss Wills Wins Title.....
Major League Baseball.....
Colleen Increases Lead.....
Southern Conference Football.....

Features

The Sunday News Page.....
World News Page.....
Book Reviews and Literary News.....
The Home Forum.....
Letters to Claim Holders.....
Aviation.....
Radio.....
With the Libraries.....
Sports.....
What They Say.....
In Lighter Vein.....
World Press.....
Editorials.....
Letters to the Monitor.....
A "Scrapbook" Medley.....
Notes From Geneva.....

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

LEGIONNAIRES START ABROAD AMID CHEERING

Fireboats, Seaplanes, and Band Give Send-Off to Steamer

lays and technical difficulties which have so often tended to defeat justice in litigation. A proposed bill has now been worked out, he said, to meet the changes in population and economic condition which have unevenly distributed the work of the Federal Courts, but a crying reform that has not yet been carried out, he continued, is the need of uniform judicial procedure within the United States. This reform, he said, is being held up by the opposition of a small minority in Congress.

With band playing, flag flying and with thousands of friends cheering from the crowded decks of Commonwealth Pier, as well as from the decks of the vessel and with seaplanes circling overhead, "all ashore" whistle was blown a few minutes after noon, and the trip began.

Whistles Say "Bon Voyage"

No sooner had the tugs backed the huge liner from the docks and pointed her nose down the harbor than the Boston fireboats that had lain in wait steamed to the scene and began to toss their watery "farewells," the high, white, streaming arcs of water forced from their high-powered nozzles disintegrating as they fell about the ship, allowing the sun to form brilliant rainbows about their upper edges.

And then the whistles took up the cry "bon voyage," the shipping authorities, by order of the Mayor, having informed nearby boats and factories of the passing of the ship and their errand.

Shriek whistles as well as deep and dull, punctuated occasionally by a bell tolling, or a cheer from a passing ship, followed the Martha Washington as she steamed for the ocean and for Europe.

Whistles Say "Bon Voyage"

No sooner had the tugs backed the huge liner from the docks and pointed her nose down the harbor than the Boston fireboats that had lain in wait steamed to the scene and began to toss their watery "farewells," the high, white, streaming arcs of water forced from their high-powered nozzles disintegrating as they fell about the ship, allowing the sun to form brilliant rainbows about their upper edges.

And then the whistles took up the cry "bon voyage," the shipping authorities, by order of the Mayor, having informed nearby boats and factories of the passing of the ship and their errand.

Shriek whistles as well as deep and dull, punctuated occasionally by a bell tolling, or a cheer from a passing ship, followed the Martha Washington as she ste

Mrs. Ella A. Booie continuing as president. Indianapolis and Kansas City are the two chief contestants for the next convention. Their invitations with others have been read to the delegates but the decision rests with the executive committee.

Youth Is Defended

Boys and girls of today, defended against indictments of intemperance by speaker after speaker during this convention, received a warm tribute from Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the United States of Christian Endeavor at an evening session devoted to "Hearing Young America Speak."

"Let us stop slandering youth!" said Dr. Poling. "A rather close acquaintance with young men and young women through a generation of intimate association with them, leads me to the conclusion that they are as intrinsically fine today as they ever have been, that we are getting out of our investment in them vastly more than we deserve."

It is nonsense to say that boys began to drink only when prohibition came, said Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, general secretary of the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. "Facts are all against such a conclusion," she said. "Under the old conditions the liquor forces had nothing to say about drinking on the part of the young. What was happening now is that young people, better prepared for responsibilities, than the young people of any generation have ever had."

Mrs. Perkins urged immediate effort to enlist "first voters" for the political campaign of 1928. It is not too early, she said, to begin the preparation of a list of all young people who will be 21 in 1928 and to pledge them to vote for dry candidates only.

Indication that prohibition forces only grow stronger because of opposition was given by the award of first prize for membership gain to the New York State W. C. T. U. With growth all over the State and especially in the neighborhood of Manhattan, regarded as the most formidable of wet centers, the union recorded 4,930 new paid members. Ohio, "cradle of the woman's temperance movement," ranked second with an equal number of members, but fewer adults.

Oklahoma Nearly Doubles

By almost doubling its paid membership in five months, Oklahoma surpassed all other states in percentage of gain. This union started the drive with about 4,500 members and ended with over 7,900.

"The large gains of Oklahoma Woman's Christian Temperance Union," said Mrs. Elizabeth House, president of the union, "may be taken as a memorial in favor of law observance and law enforcement." Co-operation of churches and Government helped to achieve the results. Ceremonies at the Capitol with officials participating opened the campaign.

"We enlisted 350 new members in Tulsa one day," Mrs. House continued. "It was after copies of an appeal for money from the Association came. Prohibition were read from the pulpit. Garber, who as a new union had been formed, got 100 members for the new union."

Mrs. Frances P. Parks, national corresponding secretary, led the campaign from headquarters. Its success marks the conclusion of her long service as secretary, for she has announced her resignation. To Mrs. Parks' "quiet organizing ability" a member of headquarters staff attributed in large measure the remarkable growth of the W. C. T. U. more than doubled in the last three years. Membership gains of 170,000 were shown in the recent campaign, and the organization expects to reach its goal of 200,000 new enlistments by October.

Prohibition in Diplomacy

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 30 (AP)—William D. Upshaw, formerly Representative in Congress from Georgia, wired to the national W. C. T. U. to ask President Coolidge to appoint no consular or diplomatic representatives who drink intoxicating liquors or have it about."

Mr. Upshaw also urged that foreign nations be requested to "consider our great moral battle, and send no representatives to this prohibition country who will claim diplomatic immunity for transporting and serving liquors outlawed to American citizens."

SIR HENRY THORNTON APPROVES TERMINUS

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, arriving in Winnipeg from a tour through the West, expressed the utmost confidence in the selection of Fort Churchill as the terminus for the Hudson Bay Railway, over Port Nelson by Frederick Palmer, the British engineer appointed as investigator by the Canadian Government.

Speaking of his trip through the West, Sir Henry said he had seen a great deal of home building, and that the homes were being occupied as soon as completed. Crop prospects were good.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
Hollis—"The Baby Cyclone," 8:15. B. F. Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2, 2.
Art Exhibits
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5; Sunday 1 to 6. Free guided tour through the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays. Free admission to the Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week day from 9 until 5, and Sundays from 1 to 5.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions payable in advance, postage paid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25. Single copy, 1 cent. (Printed in U.S.A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Receive W. C. T. U. Membership Awards



PRINCESS JOINS BRITISH FLIERS

(Continued from Page 1)

off at Upavon to the reported passage over Inveran is 4 hours 38 minutes, indicating maintenance of a speed close to 100 miles an hour.

The plane after passing over the Irish Sea, reached the eastern Irish coast at about 10 a.m., and passed over Barty Castle, South Westport at about 10:05. It was then flying at a height of about 500 feet, and going rather slowly. Some distance farther, it encountered a bank of fog and circled three or four times, afterward proceeding in a northward-by-west direction.

The police chief at Thurles, Tipperary, says that when the plane passed over that place the weather was very hazy and Captain Hamilton was maintaining an altitude of only 800 or 1,000 feet. The chief added that the plane appeared to be going very slowly.

UPAVON, Eng., Aug. 31 (AP)—After waiting at the army airbase here for 10 days for favorable weather, Capt. Leslie Hamilton and Lieut.-Col. F. F. Minchin, with Princess Lowenstein Wertheim as a passenger, left here at 7:32 o'clock this morning in a monoplane, the St. Raphael, in an attempt to fly to

Ottawa, Canada, for the prize of \$25,000 to the woman who flies the longest distance.

They had fuel for a 44-hour flight, but expected to reach Ottawa in 37 hours. After landing at Ottawa they hope later to go on to London, Ont., to claim the prize of \$25,000 for the flight from London, Eng., to London, Ont.

Fliers Take-off Made

They made a beautiful take-off. After running about one-quarter of a mile they circled over the flying field and headed westward. Minchin had the wheel at the start, but Hamilton expected to do most of the flying.

When the Princess, who is financing the flight, entered the plane, she took off her cloak, revealing she was wearing a purple leather flying outfit of knee breeches and jacket, black silk stockings and brown leather boots with black fur around the tops. She carried her own supply of food in a leather hat-box and wicker basket.

She drove on the field while the airmen were preparing to leave, but said she had decided not to accompany them. She became so interested in the preparations and prospects, however, that she announced she had suddenly altered her mind and would go after all.

In spite of the fact that British military fliers expressed their suspicions over the weather, the aviators continued their preparations.

Plane Is Examined

Then Hamilton made a detailed examination of the plane and pronounced it in excellent condition. Good-byes were said, and the plane was off on its venture, cheered by a large crowd which had gathered before daybreak, largely attracted by the report that the Princess would be a passenger.

Just before taking her seat in the plane, she said to friends: "Of course we are going to make it, there is no doubt about it. I'll send you a cable from Canada."

The course set by the aviators was for the coast of Ireland, after which they expected to make about 20 miles south of Dublin, thence to Clifden and Galway, where they were to strike out over the Atlantic for St. John's, Newfoundland.

The plane is the type used daily in the London-Amsterdam service; it has a wing spread of 60 feet, is equipped with a single 500 horsepower Bristol Jupiter engine and bears the letters "GERTQ" and the name St. Raphael. It does not carry radio apparatus but has a collapsible rubber boat.

The aviators are taking letters to the mayor of Ottawa from the mayor of Bristol and also letters to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from friends in England.

Long Flying Experience

Captain Hamilton, who is in charge of the flight, has had experience in both military and civilian aviation. He was educated on H. M. S. Conway, and is known in England

grade, the capital of Yugoslavia, shortly after noon yesterday. Schlee and Brock covered 3,450 miles in a little less than 35 flying hours. The hop from Belgrade to Constantinople will add 500 miles to the distance covered, leaving them with about 19,110 miles still to go before they complete the circle of the globe at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

They covered the transatlantic hop from Newfoundland to Croydon, Eng., in 23 hours 21 minutes, landing Sunday morning at 10:35 o'clock. Their next leg was to Munich, Ger. They left Croydon at 8:35 a.m., and reached the Bavarian capital at 4:05 p.m.

The flight from Munich to Belgrade took 5½ hours. It was their intention to fly from Munich to Constantinople without a stop, but adverse weather conditions prompted a landing at Belgrade for the night.

Levine May Alter Plans

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Charles A. Levine will abandon his plan for a return flight from the Atlantic if the British aviators Hamilton and Minchin succeed in their present attempt, he told the Associated Press. He indicated that he had in mind an alternative flight, which might consist in an attempt to break the long-distance and endurance records, flying toward the east.

Wishing the British fliers "all the luck in the world," he paid tribute to their courage in starting in the face of unfavorable weather reports and voiced the hope that yesterday's announcement of his intention to start within a few days had not been responsible for their taking to the air earlier than they planned.

Captain Hinckleff, whom Levine has engaged as pilot of the Columbia, will go to Cranwell tomorrow and begin the installation of wireless on the Columbia, having a 600-mile radius. The captain is a radio operator as well as a navigator and pilot. This may require several days, but the Columbia's owner explained that his reports indicated favorable weather the job of installing the radio would be stopped immediately and the hop-off made.

Mr. Levine, asked if he had agreed to pay him, said he had not, adding, "It is a gentleman's agreement." Hinckleff taking a sporting chance. He is in for glory and he has no taximeter to ring up dollars or sterling."

Fliers Reach Constantinople

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31 (AP)—The American round-the-world monarchs of Detroit, piloted by William S. Brock and Edward F. Schlee, arrived in Constantinople, from Belgrade, Yugoslavia at 11:45 a.m. yesterday.

Two years ago she and Captain Hamilton attempted a London-to-Paris flight. Their plane was not seen after it passed Folkestone. A channel search was begun. After an all-night search the plane was found near Pontouze, France, forced down by engine trouble. In 1922, the Princess rode as a passenger in her own plane in a cup race from Croydon to Edinburgh, Scotland.

Round-the-World Fliers

Hop Off for Constantinople BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 31 (AP)—With one world's record to their credit—from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, to Belgrade in four days—the American aviators, William S. Brock and Edward F. Schlee, hopped off for Constantinople this morning in continuation of their globe-circling tour in the Pride of Detroit.

The start was made at the early hour of 4:30 and there was no official farewell, but their plane was accompanied for some distance by an escort of three Yugoslav military aircrafts, en route to the Turkish capital yesterday afternoon by the receipt of adverse weather reports after their arrival here from Munich, Ger. The Americans made all their preparations for an early hop-off before retiring last night.

They found maps for the next few stages of their flight all ready for them, provided by Captain Sondermeyer, Yugoslav ace, who also gave them a number of valuable personal pointers, he having traversed part of their route earlier in the year.

Brock and Schlee show little signs of the ordeal they have been through thus far. Their plane also appeared in first-class condition as it roared away this morning, and the aviators expressed the hope of making the entire world trip without replacing the engine at Tokyo.

After covering the 500 miles to Constantinople their route will take them to Aleppo, Syria; Bagdad, Iraq, and thence to Bender Abbas, Persia, on the way to India.

From the time they started their round-the-world flight at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, on Saturday morning, until they reached Bel-

ST. JAMES CANDY SHOPPE 217 Huntington Avenue, Boston SODA—ICE CREAM—CANDY Light Lunches Served Sandwiches—Salads Enjoy your noon luncheon in our cool ice cream parlor

ROCKVILLE FAIR OPENS 217 Huntington Avenue, Boston SODA—ICE CREAM—CANDY Light Lunches Served Sandwiches—Salads Enjoy your noon luncheon in our cool ice cream parlor

Doutrichs Always Reliable HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

MID-SUMMER MARK-DOWN SALE Final Reductions Clothing • Shoes • Furnishings

BEACON JEWELER Also Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing 240A Massachusetts Ave., Boston

Engraved Wedding Stationery AT A SAVING TO YOU ORDER BY MAIL Sampson post if desired 100 Announcements \$15.85 100 Invitations \$19.85 W. H. BRETT COMPANY Engravers Since 1869 30 Bromfield Street Boston

HATHAM CREAM CHEESE Buy it BY THE SLICE at your dealer! Made by T. BRENT CO., Boston, Mass.

JAMES I. WINGATE & SON COPELEY, SQUARE BOSTON INTERIOR DECORATIONS PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAINTING DISTINCTIVE FURNITURE DRAPERY WALLPAPER SECURITY FENCE CO. 22 Kent St., Somerville, Mass.

Brick made in New England Home builders in New England have an advantage in that our native clay provides unrivaled raw material for bricks of rare beauty, at lowest cost.

SEND FOR THESE BRICK BOOKS BRICK MANUFACTURERS ASSN. OF NEW ENGLAND 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Send me the books checked below, for my information. Name _____

"Your Next Home"—photos and plans of 57 brick homes (10c) "Brick How to Build and Estimate" (5c) "How to Paint Brickwork" (5c) "How to Decorate with Brick" (5c) "How to Paint Brickwork" (5c) "How to Decorate with Brick" (5c)

Write or phone for information or visit our complete sample room.

SECURITY FENCE CO. 22 Kent St., Somerville, Mass.

Brick forever

AMERICAN LAWYERS URGED TO SEEK UNIFORM STATUTES

(Continued from Page 1)

undertaken with approval of the American law institute. Mr. Whitman urged the importance of "this great undertaking," and also the conferences between members of the committees of commerce of the bar association and the American Federation of Labor over the settlement of industrial disputes.

Finally, Mr. Whitman spoke of the importance of changing the date of the term of congressional sessions, in which he is supported by the bar association. He said, in part, "the failure of the Sixty-ninth Congress to enact important appropriations bills and the jeopardizing of vital public interests through the lack of available funds, are regarded by the special committee on the change of date of Presidential inauguration as further proof of the desirability of changing the date of the commencement of the session of Congress and also the date of the inauguration of the President."

"A congressional situation created by constitutional limitation which can result in the substantial suspension to many activities of government, including the orderly conduct of the terms of court of the federal judiciary system, plainly indicates the necessity of the reform which has been advocated in behalf of the American Bar Association."

"Fortunately, America does not offer fertile soil for Bolshevik ideas, and the campaign of vilification and misrepresentation has accomplished little."

LINDBERGH MEMORIAL OUTDOOR INDIAN RELICS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 31 (Special)

—The Lindbergh trophies exhibited at Forest Park attract an unbroken line of visitors. More than 400,000 persons have seen the display, the custodian announced.

Other speakers at the opening session were George H. Montgomery, Batonnier of the Montreal Bar; Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia, former president of the American Bar Association, and Frank H. Mott, of the Missouri (N. Y.) Bar Association.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—A race for profits threatens to deplete America's oil resources, the mineral law section of the American Bar Association was told today.

Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior and chairman of the Federal Oil Conservation Board, and Henry L. Doherty, father of the pool plan for conserving petroleum and gas resources, warned that oil waste is a national menace and declared that the mineral law section, through the American Bar Association, should advise the Federal Government to provide conservation legislation.

At present, Secretary Work said, overproduction, to which he assigned the difficulties of the oil industry, is approximately 1,000,000 barrels a day. This, he pointed out, would total \$1,000,000,000. This, he pointed out, would not be borne "by a handful of wealthy men" but by 1,450,000 stockholders and bondholders of both sexes of all strata of society.

A resolution intended to place the National Association of Attorneys-General on record as commanding Massachusetts for its action on the Sacco-Vanzetti case was withdrawn at the association's convention after several of the members had expressed themselves only in favor of dealing with legal aspects of the case.

The resolution, which was introduced by Attorney-General Percy Saint of Louisiana, was based upon an address delivered at an earlier session by Attorney-General Arthur

expensive classes of cabins on the transatlantic liners will be reduced, beginning about Nov. 1, as a result of the meeting of the transatlantic conference of steamship operators, being held today at Brussels.

It is reported that the Cunard and French lines have already decided upon a reduction of approximately 10 per cent in first-class rates, and that the United States lines will make even larger cuts. The present wide margin between first-class rates and tourist third class is given as the reason for the reported decision.

TARIFF ON WOOL SHOULD BE CUT

(Continued from Page 1)

IRELAND SEES NEW ALIGNMENT BROUGHT ABOUT

President Cosgrave to Get Support From Former Opposition Members

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—Two or three unionists, and one or two former Nationalists have already decided to go forward on the government ticket in the Free State elections on Sept. 15 instead of standing as independents, while the Farmers Party is preparing to enter into a working arrangement with the Government so that the constitutional votes will not be split to let in De Valera candidates.

One factor that has helped to bring about this new alignment is that J. J. Walsh, apostle of high protection, is apparently not participating in the election. Although chairman of the government party organization he left Ireland for Europe 12 hours after the Dail dissolved without announcing his intention to the president of the executive council or to his ministerial colleagues. Whether he has resigned or not is not known. According to some of his friends he will return on the eve of the election while others declare he has withdrawn from politics altogether.

Anyway, his departure, instead of weakening the Government Party, has strengthened it. There are likely to be fewer candidates this election—probably not many more than 300 although there were 375 last June because most of the parties are suffering from lack of funds. On this matter, however, it will be impossible to speak with any precision until next Saturday, when the nominations take place.

DUBLIN, Ire., Aug. 31 (AP)—All the political parties of the Free State have been devoting their energies the last few days to preparations for the legislative elections. William T. Cosgrave, president of the Free State Cabinet, and nearly all his ministers are to start extensive speechmaking programs throughout the country.

The Fianna Fail, Republican Party of Eamon de Valera, has already published the names of 49 candidates. All the Laborites are recontesting their seats and will be reinforced by other candidates. The Government has not yet announced its candidates, and Capt. William Redmond has given no indication of his plans for the National League party.

There is a strong movement among the Government supporters to induce the Farmers' Party and the independents to ally themselves with the Government. The independents are not an organized party; they prefer not to be bound by any sort of pledge. It is understood, however, that individually one prominent independent, Major Bryan Cooper, has agreed to join the Government Party and will stand as an official Government candidate. His abilities are recognized as fitting him for an administrative post, and it is declared that he probably would have been a member of the Cabinet long ago if he had joined the Government party.

At the moment, the Farmers' Party is believed likely to maintain a separate existence, but support President Cosgrave against the Labor and Fianna Fail combination.

Hitherto all ministerial appointments have been confined to the Government Party, and it is supposed in the event of a Government victory, no position would be given to members of the Farmers' Party or independents unless they definitely joined the Government, as to appoint an outsider would mean a coalition, to which Mr. Cosgrave objects.

NEW WATER COMPACT STUDIED AT DENVER

Seven-State Colorado Conference May Take Recess

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 31 (Special)—When it was apparent that California and Arizona could not agree as to the interpretation of the new water division proposal offered them the four upper-basin states drew up a third compromise and the eighth day of the seven-state Colorado River conference here was occupied with discussion of the plan in executive sessions.

The conference situation reached a climax with drafting of the third compromise for division of the water allotted the three lower basin states by the Colorado River compact, after the two earlier proposals had failed.

The power question, which Nevada attempted to inject, was not mentioned in the discussion of the new proposal, according to report. In case an early agreement is reached, that is before the last of this week, there is some talk among the various delegations recessing the conference for 30 days.

OREGON MAN TO HEAD SIGN PAINTERS' GUILD

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—The International Sign Painters' Guild at the closing session of its annual convention here elected the following

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK ESTABLISHED IN 1890

In the Center of Business Activity

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK LOS ANGELES

concern: George F. Vahl, Portland, Ore., president; Charles F. Gibbons, Worcester, Mass., first vice-president; Ernest D. Grady, Cleveland, N. C., second vice-president; Harry Milliken, Detroit, Mich., third vice-president; P. A. Cunningham, Providence, R. I., registrar; Everett K. White, Stillwater, Okla., bursar.

Choice of the 1928 convention city was left to the general council, which will meet later this year.

Y. M. C. A. HELD BLAMELESS

Satisfaction Expressed in London Over Finding of Indian Committee

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Satisfaction is expressed here at the Y. M. C. A. exonerated by an impartial committee from the charges brought against it by the European Association of Calcutta, last February, of participating undesirably in Indian politics. The committee comprised Justice Pearson of the Calcutta High Court, and B. L. Miller, Advocate-General of Bengal.

Its report, as summarized here in cables from Calcutta, finds no evidence to support the allegation that servants of the Y. M. C. A. "sell their time to the promoters of anti-British political movements." It also finds the stories unfounded that there was stone-throwing from the Calcutta branch of the Y. M. C. A. during the Prince of Wales's visit, or that the association distributed subversive literature in Mesopotamia.

Anyways, his departure, instead of weakening the Government Party, has strengthened it. There are likely to be fewer candidates this election—probably not many more than 300 although there were 375 last June because most of the parties are suffering from lack of funds. On this matter, however, it will be impossible to speak with any precision until next Saturday, when the nominations take place.

DUBLIN, Ire., Aug. 31 (AP)—All the political parties of the Free State have been devoting their energies the last few days to preparations for the legislative elections. William T. Cosgrave, president of the Free State Cabinet, and nearly all his ministers are to start extensive speechmaking programs throughout the country.

The Fianna Fail, Republican Party of Eamon de Valera, has already published the names of 49 candidates. All the Laborites are recontesting their seats and will be reinforced by other candidates. The Government has not yet announced its candidates, and Capt. William Redmond has given no indication of his plans for the National League party.

There is a strong movement among the Government supporters to induce the Farmers' Party and the independents to ally themselves with the Government. The independents are not an organized party; they prefer not to be bound by any sort of pledge. It is understood, however, that individually one prominent independent, Major Bryan Cooper, has agreed to join the Government Party and will stand as an official Government candidate. His abilities are recognized as fitting him for an administrative post, and it is declared that he probably would have been a member of the Cabinet long ago if he had joined the Government party.

At the moment, the Farmers' Party is believed likely to maintain a separate existence, but support President Cosgrave against the Labor and Fianna Fail combination.

Hitherto all ministerial appointments have been confined to the Government Party, and it is supposed in the event of a Government victory, no position would be given to members of the Farmers' Party or independents unless they definitely joined the Government, as to appoint an outsider would mean a coalition, to which Mr. Cosgrave objects.

NEW WATER COMPACT STUDIED AT DENVER

Seven-State Colorado Conference May Take Recess

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 31 (Special)—When it was apparent that California and Arizona could not agree as to the interpretation of the new water division proposal offered them the four upper-basin states drew up a third compromise and the eighth day of the seven-state Colorado River conference here was occupied with discussion of the plan in executive sessions.

The conference situation reached a climax with drafting of the third compromise for division of the water allotted the three lower basin states by the Colorado River compact, after the two earlier proposals had failed.

The power question, which Nevada attempted to inject, was not mentioned in the discussion of the new proposal, according to report. In case an early agreement is reached, that is before the last of this week, there is some talk among the various delegations recessing the conference for 30 days.

OREGON MAN TO HEAD SIGN PAINTERS' GUILD

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—The International Sign Painters' Guild at the closing session of its annual convention here elected the following

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK ESTABLISHED IN 1890

In the Center of Business Activity

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK LOS ANGELES

Not to His Liking



GREEKS PROPOSE TO MAKE AHEPA INTERNATIONAL

May Spread Ideas Throughout World — \$25,000 for Greece-American Flight

Miami, Fla., Aug. 31 (Special)—A proposal was submitted at the second day's session of the fifth annual convention of Ahepa, the Greek-American fraternity, to make it an international organization, taking first the English-speaking countries and custom to keep absolutely clear of party politics. "We cannot, of course," Sir Arthur added, "interfere with the liberty of action of individual members of the association. Nationalistic feeling runs high in countries like India and China, and it would be a miracle if occasionally some member of the rank and file did not overstep the bounds of moderation."

RATE STRUCTURE HEARINGS LISTED

Cotton Schedules Are to Come Under Federal Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—A series of hearings in connection with general rate structure investigations held under the Hoch-Smith resolution passed by the Sixty-ninth Congress relating to rates on cotton, was announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The hearings will be held before Thomas F. Woodlock, commissioner, and G. H. Mattingley, examiner, beginning Oct. 13 at Atlanta, Ga. On the day following the termination of the Atlanta hearing, Oct. 31, another hearing will be opened at Los Angeles, Calif. Sessions will be opened Nov. 18 at Oklahoma City and Dallas, Tex., on Nov. 25.

The commission has consolidated with the rate structure investigation a hearing of a number of formal complaint cases involving rates on cotton, including similar complaints filed by 12 state cotton growers' cooperative associations, which asked a 20 per cent reduction in cotton rates throughout the United States.

The Interstate Commerce Commission also announced the calling of another conference on Sept. 20 at its offices in Washington on another phase of its rate structure investigation which relates to livestock rates in the Southwest.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR FINLAND'S HARVEST

HELSINKI (Special Correspondence)—The prospects for the harvest in Finland have improved owing to favorable weather in July. The harvest is now expected to pass the average. In the majority of the provinces the rye will probably harvest somewhat over the average, the figures varying between 7.3 and 8.8, corn and oats are also likely to be above the average, varying between 5.6 and 5.7.

Potatoes also show a satisfactory condition and promise a better crop than even last July, which was a rich one, averaging this year 5.5. Hay is up from 6.0 to 6.7 and wheat from 6.6 to 5.5. In the above figures 5 stands for normal.

Abrams Sisters Cakery Incorporated

Old Virginia Cakes and Cookies CAKERIES

2189 Broadway at 77th St. 2474 Broadway at 92nd St. 1121 Lexington Ave. at 78th St. 44 West 3rd St. at Wooster St. 66 Fifth Ave. at 13th St. NEW YORK "DELITE IN EVERY BITE"

Dine in Bronxville CUSTER ARMS 671 Palmer Avenue Near Parkway Established 1924 Telephone 2446

CLARIBEL HILL HER RESTAURANT 110 Penfield Road at Cedar Street NEW YORK

PRIVATE DINING ROOM FOR PARTIES Dinner 12-1:30 P.M. Dinner 6-8:30 P.M. Sunday, 1-3 P.M. 6-8:30 P.M. Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

NY NEW YORK CITY

Packing Shipping Moving Storage

ATLAS

Fireproof Storage Warehouse Co., Inc.

Vaults for Silver Private Rooms

157-159 West 124th Street Morningside 0022-9634

Sherry Facilitates "Hands Across the Sea"

REMEMBER—your friends enjoy a good send-off by an unexpected remembrance when they start home from a foreign port!

Sherry Bon Voyage boxes, ordered here, are sent from the Paris shop to steamers sailing for America. Speed your home-coming friends in this unusual and delightful way!

Louis Sherry

300 PARK AVENUE 375 FIFTH AVENUE AT 58TH STREET THE WALDORF-ASTORIA NEW YORK

New England Distributor, O. K. LUSCOMB Room 832, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

contraband goods. The Canadians are understood to have asked for a more effective patrol on the American side, and for their part assumed that the officials that they would extend a greater degree of co-operation in combating smuggling over the border.

It was indicated that an early development of the conference held would be a revision of the Hughes-La Pointe treaty by which the two countries now combat smuggling operations. Under this treaty activity is limited to merely giving notice of the shipment of liquor and other goods. American authorities are declared to have been desirous for some time to effect more stringent measures against smuggling, but it was not until the conference just held took place that steps have been taken by the two nations to that end.

New Commander Named

The situation as it now exists is that both countries are very eager to increase and extend the system of border control and early results are expected.

In increasing the border patrol from 200 men to 400, Mr. Lowman, after conferences with Admiral Frederick C. Billard, of the Coast Guard, and James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, decided that better results might be obtained in dealing with smugglers if the patrol were turned over exclusively to the prohibition bureau. Accordingly, customs collector Ferguson, at Detroit, is to be relieved of this work, and the dry patrol from Buffalo west to and including the area around Detroit, is to be placed under command of Sumner C. Sleeper, until relief in charge of patrol work in Maine.

The border force will function in cooperation with Thomas E. Stone, the new dry administrator at Detroit. James E. Jones, deputy prohibition commissioner, and H. H. White, dry supervisor, have been ordered to Detroit to confer with Mr. Sleeper and other officials, for the drawing up of a plan that will put an end to the smuggling of bootleg supplies across the international boundary from Canada. The new organization is expected to be worked into shape by Dec. 1.

Hope for Clearance Control

Whether the Coast Guard fleet on the Great Lakes and other boundary waters will be enlarged is a question that depends upon developments. Some officials have recommended that immediate steps be taken to have a fleet of fast patrol boats now used on the two coasts. They believe that the efforts of the 400-men patrol, under the command of Mr. Sleeper, should be supplemented by a large water force from the Coast Guard. Mr. Lowman has served his decision in this matter for the present.

Officials of this Government are hopeful that as a result of the conference with the Canadian commission an arrangement will be worked out whereby Canada will refuse to issue clearance papers to ships with liquor bound for the United States.

PRINCE TO SAIL SEPT. 7

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Prince of Wales and his party will sail from Quebec to England on Sept. 7 on the liner Empress of Scotland, offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway announced today.

Canadians Make Complaint

The deliberations of the Canadians were conducted behind closed doors, but it was reliably reported that they conveyed to Mr. Lowman and his associates a complaint over the amount of alcohol and other liquors that are being smuggled from the United States into Canada. This smuggling was in addition to the illicit and fraudulent entry of other

illegal dentifrice cleaned quickly, thoroughly and safely without grit.

Army Aviation Courses Given to 1700 Reserves in Summer

Authorization of Greater Number of Flying Hours Needed to Develop Pilots, Secretary Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—When the summer instruction courses in aviation close in September, more than 1700 Air Corps Reserves and National Guard officers, as well as R. O. T. C. students, will have attended the Army aviation training camps. It has been announced by the War Department.

These courses, all of which are given by Army Air Corps officers,

are to teach civil and commercial aviators the fundamentals of military aviation and to give war-time flying trim.

The training camps are supervised

from Army Air Corps headquarters at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Atlanta, Columbus, Chicago, Omaha, San Antonio and San Francisco.

The Ninth Corps Area, of which San Francisco is the headquarters, leads in the volume of training activities.

"Under the impetus given army aviation by the five-year Army Air Corps development program, we aim to expand Air Reserve and National Guard training activities," F. Trubee Davison, acting secretary, said.

"Owing to the filibuster at the close

of the last session of Congress we failed to get appropriations for the increase of 5000 hours reserve flying we sought over the 17,000 hours granted last year."

No effort should be spared to

keep the flying efficiency of our re-

serve officers at the highest possi-

bility standard. While there has been

no increase in training hours

expected to be made up by Dec. 1.

Hope for Clearance Control

WORLD RADIO VOTING POWER TO BE DEFINED

Mr. Hoover Names Board to Consider German Claim to Pre-War Strength

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Three members of the American delegation to the International Radio Conference which convenes here Oct. 4, have been named by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce and head of the American representatives, to examine the question of how many votes each country attending the gathering shall be allowed. The issue has been raised by the German Government which announced that it would ask for six votes at the 1912 International Wireless Convention.

Under the terms of the 1912 gathering, Germany, the United States, Russia, Great Britain, and France are entitled to six votes each on behalf of their colonies.

Germany's claim for six votes now has other officials of the Commerce Department say, is seriously complicated as she no longer has any colonies and had previously given up paying her dues to the International Telegraphic Union for six votes.

Mr. Hoover explained that the issue of voting strength would have to be determined by the conference as a whole. The committee appointed by him to go into the problem is: Wallace H. White Jr. (R.), Representative from Maine; Judge Steven Davis, and William R. Vallance, assistant solicitor of the Department of State.

Russia, it was announced by the State Department, has not been invited to the conference, as the Soviet Government has not been recognized by the United States.

The conference is expected to last for several months. During that period, October and November, international radio interest will be centered in Washington. Mr. Hoover plans to be in the capital during the period and will devote his attention to the problems to be determined. It is expected he will be named chairman of the conference. In addition to the 50 nations represented, all the chief radio, telegraph, cable and telephone companies of the world will have representatives present. These will have full power of discussion, but only the nations will be allowed to ballot on issues.

WATER BIG PROBLEM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VERNON, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—That the people of British Columbia must choose between helping fruit and vegetable growers of the interior to carry the heavy burden of irrigation rates due to high expenditures on reclamation projects, or face the responsibility of forcing some of the districts out of existence was the opinion expressed by A. T. Howe, a leading grower, at a session of the Government irrigation inquiry.

Mr. Howe pointed to the fact that the Provincial Government is providing ample water to settlers in the southern districts at Oliver, B. C., at a cost of \$6 per acre for taxes and \$1 per acre, and assumes the remainder of the cost, while in older districts the policy of the Government is to compel growers to bear the full cost of water. He thought that the Oliver policy could be adopted with profit throughout the Province, as it would mean the rapid development of all districts where irrigation is necessary.

VETERAN OFFICERS TO FARM IN CANADA

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia has been selected as the future home for hundreds of former officers of the British army, navy and air force, who are anxious to take up farming in Canada, according to Sir Henry Cowan, British Member of Parliament, who is here after a Canadian tour. The Overseas League, which is sponsoring this scheme, has received numerous applications from men who wish to settle here as soon as arrangements for them can be made, Sir Henry stated.

The first of these settlers will arrive in British Columbia next spring and take up land immediately. The Overseas League will organize committees all over Canada to receive the new settlers, offer them advice

WHY the drudgery of home washing when you may have excellent family laundry service at reasonable prices.

Interboro Laundry
Phone Lans. 530 Lansdowne, Pa.

and protect them from unscrupulous land promoters. Sir Henry conferred in British Columbia with people interested in immigration in an effort to pave the way for arrival of Britshers. Most of the men to be brought here under the auspices of the Overseas League will have moderate amounts of capital as well as British pensions.

VANCOUVER PROTESTS SALMON SEINING

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—That Southern British Columbia's salmon industry will be ruined if purse seiners from northeastern Alaskan waters are allowed to operate on Puget Sound, is an assertion generally made by Vancouver fish packers following reports that a large fleet of fishing boats is headed toward Seattle. The Alaska catch has been a failure this season, and on Aug. 13 United States officials closed the southeastern Alaskan grounds.

For many years Canadians have protested against purse seiners and the use of fish traps on Puget Sound. Such operations are not permitted in Canadian waters, but American seiners operate right up to the international boundary line. The break-up of the Alaskan fleet will add no fishermen to the Puget Sound unless that the industry will be seriously threatened, it is claimed.

BOY SCOUT EDUCATION FUND IS ESTABLISHED

PASADENA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—A special committee of the board of directors of the Pasadena District Council, Boy Scouts of America, has started a fund for making loans to Eagle Scouts desirous of pursuing studies in Pasadena High School or Pasadena Junior College.

The loans shall be issued in amounts not exceeding \$5 per month to each Scout selected; where funds are insufficient to supply all approved applicants, preference will be given to those showing greatest need and highest records. Loans are being made without interest until each Eagle Scout has completed his studies or preparation work and for a like period thereafter. Then the money is to be refunded, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

PRESS LIBERTY IS UPHELD AT GENEVA PARLEY

International Conference of Newspaper Men and Proprietors Brought to a Close

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 30.—The International Press Conference brought its labors to a conclusion with an outspoken resolution upholding the liberty of press. The resolution which was submitted by an American, R. P. Scripps, declared that the principal aim of the conference was to maintain the free and prompt interchange of news between nations in the cause of mutual understanding and international peace. For this reason the conference was invited to declare itself opposed to every restriction on the liberty of the press, censorship to be applied only under exceptional circumstances and for really vital reasons, since the censoring of news especially in peace time must be regarded as a fundamental obstacle to the good understanding between nations.

Since, however, the fact that the censorship still existed in certain countries had to be taken into account, the resolution proposed that it be exercised as promptly and carefully as possible, specialists to be appointed for the purpose, the journalists to be informed of the alterations made and to retain the right to withhold the censored dispatch.

Equality of Treatment

The resolution which concluded by declaring that complete equality of treatment should be given to all journalists in censoring news was unanimously accepted, except for one vote of a Turkish representative. It is hoped that it will be forwarded to the Council of the League of Nations and all governments represented at the conference, including Russia, where the censorship is particularly severe. Nor can it be said that Italy and some Balkan countries give the freedom to the press which the conference considers so desirable.

The schemes of identity cards which

were finally accepted would provide a journalist with a government visa certificate from an authorized journalists' association and a guarantee from his employer. It was proposed that the cards should be issued in co-operation with the League of Nations and the Post Office Union so that journalists would obtain the advantage of press rates.

Then followed a valedictory address by Lord Burnham, who said he was very pleased at the results of the conference. In his opinion, it had proved most valuable in bringing journalists, newspaper proprietors and agency representatives together for the discussion of problems which joint action was necessary to solve.

Periodic Conferences Suggested

The friendly relations established between all parties could not fail to promote the smoother working of the press, especially if the suggestion of periodic conferences be carried out. It is interesting to note that Honorio Rojat, the Argentine representative of Nacion, declared that a majority of people in Argentina desired to see their country taking an active part in the League of Nations again. This, following the declaration of Norman F. Titus in the transit conference that in the future the United States intended to take part in all economic conferences held under the auspices of the League, is considered a significant development.

On the other hand those who attach the most importance to the political activities of the League of Nations are much concerned over Lord Cecil's retirement, he being regarded as the strongest supporter of the cause of disarmament. Those who saw him at the recent naval conference at Geneva realized his extreme disappointment at the failure of the three powers to reach an agreement, after the British failure to reach an agreement with France in the preparatory disarmament commission.

To Meet American Views

Lord Cecil's view that the failure of Great Britain and the United States to come to an agreement would greatly stiffen the resistance of other powers to effective measures of disarmament on sea and land. Nor did he conceal at the time from the British Cabinet his desire to go further to meet America's views in order to obtain the agreement which he considered so vital to further progress of the question of disarmament.

Lord Cecil will be missed at Geneva for, above all, stood for those moral forces imponderable though they be, on the development of which he believed the ultimate success of the League in the settlement of international disputes by peaceful methods must depend. It is hoped, however, that Lord Cecil may be induced in the future to accept the representation of the British Dominion, which would again enable him to play his part at Geneva, perhaps in a more independent rôle.

Continuing the Article says in part:

"Although a typical church structure in itself, the new home of the Christian Scientists of Lynbrook is actually the first section of a much larger building that is eventually to occupy most of the plot which measures approximately 177x72 feet. The present building faces Carpenter Avenue, standing across the back of the plot that faces Union Place.

"The new Christian Science Church (old English in design) is built of concrete, vitrified tile and magnesite stucco.

"The inside walls are covered with a tan-colored sand finish plaster, and the woodwork is chestnut.

"Aside from the imposing beauty of the new Christian Science auditorium (which is to be used for both church and Sunday school purposes) citizens of Lynbrook are finding a certain amount of pride in the fact

that practically the entire work was done by local men. Alanson Abrams, Lynbrook architect, designed the building and superintended the construction, while Fred F. Combs of East Rockaway and William S. Combs of Cedarhurst were the contractors. Public services were first established in Lynbrook on April 4, 1915. Now the congregation embraces members from not only Lynbrook, but from East Rockaway, Hewlett, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Rosedale, Valley Stream, Malverne and even Long Beach."

Helen's Beauty Shop

69th St., Theatre Building
Room 100 UPPER DARBY, PA.
All branches of HAIRDRESSING MANUFACTURING

Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting Expert Operators

Creams Face Powders

Appointments phone Boulevard 111-J

WALK-OVER SHOES

for Men and Women and a Complete Line of Footwear for Boys and Girls

Walk-Over Boot Shop EXPERT FOOT FITTERS

612 Edgemont Avenue Chester, Pa.

Repairing of Furniture Bell Phone 3247

D. SPRUANCE HALL

UPHOLSTERING

MADE-TO-ORDER WINDOW SHADES AWNINGS

RUGS, CARPETS AND LINOLEUM

22nd and Upland Streets Chester, Pa.

J. F. KAUFFMANN

Hardware and House Furnishing

—PRESERVING TIME—

Jars, Straining Bags, Kettles and all requisites.

TOTS AND GIFTS

PAINTS SPORTING GOODS GLASS

7031 Garrett Road Upper Darby, Pa.

Phone Boulevard 1167

THE KILLEGARRY

CLEANERS & DYERS

Outing Suit and Sport Clothes

Given Special Attention

69TH STREET THEATRE BLDG. UPPER DARBY, PA.

Bldg. 1465 West 2278

Ajax Service Station

(Service Station) GARRETT ROAD

2 Squares from 69th St. Theatre

UPPER DARBY, PA.

Cars washed and repaired in proper way, while you wait. Satisfaction that makes you a steady patron for all the needs of your car. Ask your neighbor. (Kindly mention this advertisement when you call.)

E. E. ELLWOOD

Insurance

FIRE and AUTOMOBILE

Let me give you quotations on renewals.

188 Wellington Road Phone

Upper Darby, Pa. Boulevard 279-N

Estimates cheerfully furnished Jobbing

PAUL D. FORCE

Painter and Decorator

58 Walnut Street, Clifton Heights, Pa.

Phone Lansdowne 1981

OTHER SIZES IN PROPORTION

Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Napkins, \$3 and \$3.50 1/2 Doz.

All Linen Irish Glass Towels.....35c Each

Boott's Cotton Absorbent Towels.....\$1.45 1/2 Doz.

Belfast Linen Sets, Cloth 52x52, Blue and Maize Border, 6 Napkins to Match.....\$2.98 Set

Double Damask Napkins, 20x20, Special.....\$6 Doz.

Double Damask Cloths, 72x87 1/2.....\$5.48 Each

Other sizes in proportion

McLearns Department Store

YORK, PENNA.

"The best place to buy

Table Linens and Towels"

Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Napkins, \$3 and \$3.50 1/2 Doz.

All Linen Irish Glass Towels.....35c Each

Boott's Cotton Absorbent Towels.....\$1.45 1/2 Doz.

Belfast Linen Sets, Cloth 52x52, Blue and Maize Border, 6 Napkins to Match.....\$2.98 Set

Double Damask Napkins, 20x20, Special.....\$6 Doz.

Double Damask Cloths, 72x87 1/2.....\$5.48 Each

Other sizes in proportion

McLearns Department Store

YORK, PENNA.

"The best place to buy

Table Linens and Towels"

Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Napkins, \$3 and \$3.50 1/2 Doz.

All Linen Irish Glass Towels.....35c Each

Boott's Cotton Absorbent Towels.....\$1.45 1/2 Doz.

Belfast Linen Sets, Cloth 52x52, Blue and Maize Border, 6 Napkins to Match.....\$2.98 Set

Double Damask Napkins, 20x20, Special.....\$6 Doz.

Double Damask Cloths, 72x87 1/2.....\$5.48 Each

Other sizes in proportion

McLearns Department Store

YORK, PENNA.

"The best place to buy

Table Linens and Towels"

Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Napkins, \$3 and \$3.50 1/2 Doz.

All Linen Irish Glass Towels.....35c Each

Boott's Cotton Absorbent Towels.....\$1.45 1/2 Doz.

NATION'S IDEALS OF CITIZENSHIP TOLD ON SCREEN

Chicago Meetings Started by Student's Gift Recording Excellent Results

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO.—A present of \$5000 to Cyrus H. McCormick Jr., when he was a student in Princeton University six years ago, has laid the foundation for a broad Americanization program which is now reaching hundreds of thousands of persons and which those in charge declare has reduced juvenile delinquency where intensively applied.

When the young Princetonian received the \$5000 check from his parents he forwarded it to the Chicago Y. M. C. A. with the request it be used to improve citizenship in the community. The recipients decided to use it as the nest egg for an Americanization fund, to spend only the income from the gift and to add from its own budget enough funds to carry on until the worth of the movement was demonstrated. It was named the Princeton Foundation.

This was in 1912 and since that time more than 1000 citizenship meetings have been held and, unlike many similar efforts, the average attendance has been from 2000 to 5000 instead of from two to five dozen.

Wide Variety of Topics

In all meetings the object is the same, but the subjects treated vary from constitutional history and the life of Theodore Roosevelt to municipal reform and crime prevention.

When the foundation composed of Princeton alumni got to work it found that it was impossible to reach the crowds which they hoped to have by a spoken lecture, so it was decided to reduce the leading points of carefully prepared talks by authorities on various subjects to stereopticon slides. Advantage was taken of the "movie" houses in the neighborhoods and whole communities were invited to attend free picture shows in public parks, social settlements, churches and other community centers. They came by the thousands.

Instead of the usual neighborhood advertising slides which many picture house operators throw on the screen between subjects, the Princeton Foundation put on its citizenship lecture.

Films Chosen With Care

The moving picture shows are chosen with great care. Only such films as are of unquestioned educational and inspirational value are selected, but at the same time the Y. M. C. A. authorities who conduct the shows for the Princeton Foundation try to make the programs popular.

During the summer the shows and stereopticon lectures are always held in the open, generally in parks or playgrounds. As soon as it is dark enough for display a lecture of from 50 to 75 sentences is thrown on the screen. This is generally a biographical sketch of some outstanding American. Next comes a reel or two of "movies" followed by the start on the next lecture, which deals with some current civic or national problem.

The summer good government is being stressed and between reels such slides as the following are used:

"Do you want to hunt like an animal for your food?" followed by: "Or would you rather work together like brothers and help each other?"

After pointing out some of the results of bad government, the lecture goes on:

"Then you must vote to keep superstition, ignorance and dishonesty out of our government."

Just before the last reel the audience reads:

"You yourself must learn to govern and conduct yourself as a good citizen."

Excellent Results Shown

Abraham Bowers, Americanization secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is certain

Proof of the Eagerness With Which Children Welcome Training in American Citizenship



CUSTOMS FINES TO BE REFUNDED

Canadian Judge Finds No Legal Penalties for Making False Clearances

that the meetings are having a wholesome effect.

"Two years ago juvenile crime was the greatest problem in Chicago," said Mr. Bowers. "We decided to take up this subject in our lectures and to watch the districts where we did our most intensive work. We found in one police district where we were making a special effort that offenses by children fell off 23 per cent. In another it dropped 17 per cent and in a third 13 per cent, although there was an increase in juvenile offenses in the city as a whole."

Children and Parents Come

"We are having special shows and lectures for boys in these neighborhoods and at our regular meetings the boys and girls come with their fathers and mothers."

"We also found that in the neighborhoods where we had devoted most attention to preaching clean elections there was the least trouble at the polls. I know some may dispute the fact that our work was the cause but we are so convinced it is that we are going ahead on the same line."

"The Y. M. C. A. gives about \$7000 annually to this work. At present the only other revenue we have is that received from Mr. McCormick's gift and we are trying to use this income only for new devices and experiments in getting our message to a greater number. We work chiefly in the industrial districts and in the territory occupied chiefly by those of foreign descent."

shore ports of the Province, each der to bring people within it, but ought rather to take care that no one is brought within it who is not brought within it by express language," said Judge Maclean.

The judge also points out in his decision that when the act was constructed, based on the English law, the circumstances which have arisen today to bring the problem of false clearances, as a practical question of law, had not then arisen.

ST. PAUL LOADINGS
Chicago, Illinois—A. P. Paul in the first 27 days of August handled 170,800 revenue freight cars, compared with 163,362 in the corresponding period of 1926.

"It is beyond controversy, I think," he continued, "that this offense is not to be found in Section 96, where the master is required to state internally his port of destination when bound outward under his hand. Where there is an enactment which may entail penal consequences, one ought not to do violence to the language in or-

In the specific case before the judge, that of a Nova Scotian vessel that had "cleared" four times from Halifax, for St. Pierre Miquelon, and had instead put into one of the

"The New House Heating Plant Now Fueled by Gas

Hundreds of Boston homes are now heated by gas.

Bostonians are rapidly following the lead of people in other large cities where gas has been shown to be the best heating fuel.

It does away with all purchasing and storage of solid or liquid fuels because the gas is piped direct to your furnace from the Gas Company's plant and the gas is not paid for until it is used. This means, that there is no smoke, soot, ashes or dust about the place and the basement is clean and usable.

But best of all is the fact that once the Gas Furnace is lighted, room temperatures are maintained by automatic means.

Gas Furnaces are now made to connect with any installed system of radiators, vapor, and such installation is figured separately so the present piping system may be utilized to the fullest extent.

RUG CLEANING
and
Oriental Repairing

China and Glass Merchants

Adams & Swett
ROXBURY, MASS.
Rug Cleaners for 20 Years
Highland 4100-4101-4102

ESTABLISHED 1798

NORWALK TIRES

MADE IN NEW ENGLAND



It's Extra Miles That Make Them Cheap



If Norwalk used reclaimed rubber the first cost of Norwalk Tires would be much lower—but how about the final cost?

Doesn't a \$5.00 tire that runs 4,000 miles cost you more than a \$10.00 tire that goes 12,000?

That in a nutshell is the Norwalk idea—to build a FINE tire that will give so much EXTRA service that Norwalks cost less.

H. S. MACOMBER & CO., Inc.

Established 1885
140-148 Brookline Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company has a force of heating experts to give advice and estimates. There is no charge for this advisory service and anyone can consult it without incurring any obligation.

Investigate This New Use for Gas!
100 Arlington Street
(cor. Stuart St. and Columbus Ave.)
Telephone Hubbard 7600
Convenient parking space if you drive

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.

7,000,000 BARREL INCREASE MADE IN OIL YIELD

Production of Crude in the United States for 1926 Is Valued at \$1,447,760,000

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON.—A record was established in 1926 in the production of crude petroleum from wells of the United States, the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Commerce reports. Total production was 770,374,000 barrels.

Texas made the largest gain, Oklahoma gained, passing California. The 1926 production exceeded that of 1925 by 7,121,000 barrels. Of the total 1926 production, \$33,726,000 barrels, or 82 per cent, was classed as light oil. This indicates, the bureau reports, a slight increase in the proportion of light oil production, due to the decline of Smackover, the chief heavy oil field of the country.

Production in California, the leading oil-producing State, dropped off approximately 8,000,000 barrels, but Oklahoma registered a gain of about 2,500,000 barrels and established a new mark. The most important fields from the standpoint of new production was Spindletop, and Panhandle in Texas and Ventura Avenue and Huntington Beach in California. The most important discoveries of the year were the Seminole and the Seal Beach field of California.

Imports of crude petroleum in 1926 amounted to 60,282,000 barrels, a slight decrease from 1925, the bureau found. A material decrease in imports of Mexican crude petroleum was practically compensated by increased shipments from South America.

The total value at the wells of the United States in 1926 was \$1,447,760,000, an increase of 13 per cent over 1925. The average price per barrel was \$1.38, a gain of 20 cents over 1925.

Well, Well, Best Pie Maker in Wisconsin Is a Man

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31 (Special)—Wisconsin's champion apple pie-maker is a man. Patrick Duffy of Milwaukee was handed the honor when judges of a pie-making contest, after inspecting many entries, hung a blue ribbon on his pie. Mr. Duffy's wife, a housewife of the State at their "trade," was baked to a delicious brown. Its maker was much more pleased over the honor of his triumph than by the \$2 cash prize which accompanied it.

COL. LINDBERGH FLYING OVER WEST

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 31 (P)—Charles A. Lindbergh hopped off in his "Spirit of St. Louis" today for Denver, the next stop on his nationwide tour schedule. He will circle

over a number of Nebraska towns along the transcontinental air mail route, dropping messages bearing on the promotion of aviation.

ROCK ISLAND LOADINGS
Rock Island in the first 28 days of August handled 148,000 cars of revenue freight, compared with 145,091 in the corresponding period of 1926.

SCHOOL SHOES
that give young feet the right training

CHILDREN'S feet, like children's minds, are supple—they need proper training and guidance.

For it is rightly formed feet, you know, that have so much to do with developing straight, sturdy children.

So give them Coward Shoes . . . shoes designed particularly to care for the needs of growing feet . . . shoes that give long hardy wear . . . shoes that are obtainable nowhere else in Boston but at the Coward Store.

The Coward Shoe

*Shoes of Quality Since 1866
Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children*

WFST AND MASON STREETS
Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.
WEEL—WCSH—WTAG—WJAR—WTC—WEAF
OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY



CITY MANAGERS SEEKING TO WIN EFFICIENCY GOAL

\$500,000 Fund Is Available for Research in Factors of Best Government

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31 (Special) — Maintaining of the highest possible standards of efficiency in city manager cities throughout the United States, Canada and New Zealand, with the hope of showing other cities their problems can be solved, is to be the goal of the public management service for city manager governments. Dr. A. R. Hatton, Cleveland city councilman and nationally known authority on city charters, who is organizing the service, said. A \$500,000 fund will be available.

Dr. Hatton has been professor of political science at Western Reserve University for years and is author of Cleveland's charter. He leaves early in September to assume the chair of political science at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. His duties there will not take him away from his work in city manager research, he said.

The new organization, financed in part by George F. Koether, Rochester, N. Y., will work in close co-operation with the International City Managers' Association. Dr. Hatton said, and it will be the purpose to show, by example, the higher efficiency of city manager government, rather than to campaign for it in cities which have not yet adopted that form.

Headquarters of the City Managers' Association will be moved from Lawrence, Kan., to Northwestern University, where Dr. Hatton will be in charge, in addition to his duties as professor. Offices and facilities for the research work will be provided by the university, he announced.

"Research and investigation will be carried on by the public management service," he added, "with experts in their line on the staff to aid any work desired by the managers of cities in the association. We do not intend to maintain a large staff at the headquarters, but will draw on member city governments, bureaus of research and other agencies temporarily for the men we need in what work arises."

Solving New Problems

"The City Managers' magazine, Public Management, will be published from the headquarters at Evanston. Sufficient funds will be given it to provide for the obtaining of technical articles of most benefit to city managers."

"I conceived the idea of a research bureau for city managers about a year ago after attending a meeting of the association at Colorado Springs. At that time I noticed that city managers generally are so engrossed in their own problems that they have little time to work out solutions of new problems of administration."

"I took the matter up with George Eastman at Rochester, who has been interested in better city governments for years and who has spent much of his own money for that purpose. He offered a substantial sum, for five years toward the promotion of research work, provided a similar amount would be raised from other sources and that I would take charge of the work."

"The City Managers' Association already has an income of approximately \$25,000 annually. Northwestern University also made a substantial financial contribution toward carrying on the work. In addition we are raising \$25,000 more from various sources over the country, so that we will be assured of at least \$100,000 a year for the next five years for promotion of the work."

Classification Is Proposed

"We plan to grade or rate city governments into various classes after investigations and then work to bring them up to the highest possible efficiency. This will be done with the aid of experts in their line who will be available for temporary service from the regular staff and from member cities. They will be financial, engineering and other technical experts, who will be able to show just why a city has been having trouble in any particular line. Lack of interest on the part of the electorate in cities everywhere is given by Dr. Hatton as the principal reason for trouble; many cities are finding themselves in.

"We believe the aid we will be able to give to city managers will, by actual demonstration, do much to bring up the standard of municipal government in cities of all types of government," Dr. Hatton said.

More than 350 cities in the United States, Canada and New Zealand are members of the International City Managers' Association.

Officers of the presidency of Detroit City College have been declined by Dr. Hatton in order that he can go ahead with his work at Northwestern University.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy to night and Thursday; no change in temperature; moderate southwest and west winds.

Sea Islands, New England: Cloudy to night and Thursday; possible rain in the northeast portion; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh southwest and west winds.

Midwest and East Indies: Cloudy, possibly showers tonight or Thursday; not much change in temperature; fresh southwest and west winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a.m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	Albany	68	Memphis	70
Albany City	70	Montreal	66	
Boston	69	Montevideo	66	
Buffalo	62	New Orleans	74	
Calgary	44	New York	64	
Chicago	62	Omaha	64	
Chicago, Lake Michigan	63	Pittsburgh	64	
Denver	53	Portland, Me.	64	
Denver, San Francisco	64	Portland, Ore.	54	
Des Moines	64	Reno, San Francisco	64	
Galveston	50	St. Louis	64	
Hartford	74	St. Paul	58	
Houston	40	Seattle	54	
Jacksonville	70	Washington	64	
Kansas City	70	Washington	64	
Los Angeles	64			

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:38 p.m.

Thursday, 3:16 a.m.

Light all vehicles at 7:33 p.m.

East Boston Airport Problems to Be Discussed; Air Express Service Under Way Tomorrow

Public Hearing Set for Sept. 12 at State House—Authorities Invited

Committee Seeks Additions to Purse for Europe-to-Boston Airport Flight

Problems connected with the East Boston Airport and its future control will be discussed at a public hearing before the special commission on aviation in Room 370, State House, Monday, Sept. 12, at 10:30 a.m. This will be the second hearing which the commission has held. Personal invitations are now being sent to representatives of the chamber of commerce and boards of trade in the metropolitan area, to the mayors of cities in the same district and to boards of selectmen in the district. Other invitations have been addressed to representatives of the nine leading steamship lines which use Boston Harbor; to William F. Williams, commissioner; Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, and other representatives of the State Department of Public Works, and to D. B. Keniston, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Still another batch of invitations are going to 11 men who represent various groups such as army fliers, national guard aviators, navy fliers and commercial planes using the East Boston Airport.

To decide the suggestion that roads of railroad stations be marked with the names of the municipalities which located them, have been addressed to Gerrit Fort, vice-president of the Boston & Maine; to Arthur P. Russell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford; and to H. M. Blasco, vice-president of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

The hearing will be public and any persons who fall within the groups to whom invitations were sent have been tendered a general invitation to address the commission. Subcommittees of the commission report that they are well along on the work assigned to them.

At a previous hearing the discussion was largely limited to the problems of establishing municipal fields and most of the speakers represented municipalities or chambers of commerce outside the metropolitan area. Some 150 persons attended.

SAN FRANCISCO URGED TO LIGHT STREETS BETTER

City Advised to Take Over System and Displace Gas With Electricity

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Modernization and municipal ownership of the street-lighting system of San Francisco is recommended in a report to the board of supervisors made by J. T. Whittlesey, illuminating engineer, following a six-months' investigation. The report advises the substitution of electricity for gas, and the classification of streets for lighting purposes according to their use by traffic.

"We ask your moral and financial support in the creation of the Boston Airport Transatlantic Purse, approved by Mayor Nichols and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Your contribution will be returned if contestants do not fulfill the stated requirement of the purse."

Contributions to date are: Sheldon H. Fairbanks, \$1000; National Shawmut Bank, \$500; Boston & Maine Railroad, \$400; Jordan Marsh Company, \$400; W. Irving Bulfard, \$200; Bowen Tufts, \$250; Everett Morris, \$250; Hotel Statler, \$100; American Telephone Company, \$100; Charles P. Curtis, \$100; Gardner H. Fliske, \$50; Ralph Hornblower, \$50; Richard F. Lufkin, \$10; S. J. Cheshire, \$10; Margaret M. Horton, \$1. Total, \$3771.

MASSACHUSETTS HAS NEARLY 125,000 MASONS

During the last fiscal year the Masonic lodges under jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts initiated 4410 men, it is shown in returns of lodges. The number of members is 124,491, including 1618 in the Canal Zone District, 257 in the Chile District and 731 in the China District, all being under jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

There are seven lodges in the Canal Zone, with Ralph Osborn as the District Grand Master; three in Chile, with Joseph S. McDonald as Deputy Grand Master, and eight in China, with Irvin V. Gillis as the District Grand Master.

CITY CAMP TO CLOSE
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 31 (AP)—The camp maintained this summer by the park department for underprivileged boys and girls of the city, which closes this week, has given outings of three days each to 800 boys and girls. An average weight of more than two pounds weight has been made by the young visitors, it was said today. Boys and girls have used the camp alternate weeks.

Mr. Whittlesey declared that an annual saving of \$25,000 can be effected if gas lamps, at present widely used in San Francisco, are replaced by electric lights, and the system bought from the Pacific Gas & Electric Company by the city, so that a practical classification of the streets.

Mr. Whittlesey declared that an annual saving of \$25,000 can be effected if gas lamps, at present widely used in San Francisco, are replaced by electric lights, and the system bought from the Pacific Gas & Electric Company by the city, so that a practical classification of the streets.

When the ship left San Francisco recently it carried with it, in addition to a general and somewhat unique cargo, the aspirations of fruit growers and shippers throughout the world. For the Silvergauva is making an experiment on this its "round-the-world" voyage. It is attempting to prove that under-marketing is the real difficulty faced by the California agriculturalist.

In the past ships in the "round-the-world" East Indian and Oriental trade have found a ready market for the limited supply of fresh American fruits in their ice chests. This fact coupled with the declaration of California fruit growers that they have reached a point of over-production led officials of the Kent Line to the belief that a market for large quantities of fresh fruit awaits the California shipper in the East Indies.

Acting upon this belief, they equipped the Silvergauva with refrigeration holds with a capacity, capable of holding 1500 measurement tons. Into these holds they packed oranges, apples, plums, peaches, pears, cabbages and grapes from California groves. These will be kept in perfect condition during the long voyage by a special system of cold air circulation instead of the older and more costly type of refrigeration. A uniform tem-

Express Line to Connect Boston to New York and Pacific Coast

Stressing that the Boston Airport Transatlantic Purse is in no sense a contest or a race, but a reward for the first non-stop aviator to cross the Atlantic from Europe to America, provided he first stops at the Boston Airport, the trustees of the purse announced additional contributions to the fund which is hoped will reach \$25,000. The award is an added document for the first westward bound transatlantic flight to land at the Boston Airport, nearly 300 miles nearer Europe than the New York field and consequently by far the safest American landing field, say the trustees.

The first express airplane will leave the East Boston airport at 7:15 p.m. Thursday, for Hadley Field, New York, according to the final arrangements made with the American Airlines, Boston. The planes to be used are of the Fokker "Universal" cabin monoplane type equipped with single Wright "Whirlwind" motors with a flying speed of better than 100 miles an hour.

The planes will carry passengers in addition to express matter up to their capacity of 1000 pounds. The planes will be equipped with safes for carrying valuables, and the Colonial Company will provide armed guards for all express shipments.

The Express Service will be operated on the following schedule (daily except Sundays and national holidays):

6 a.m., leave Hadley Field, New Brunswick, N. J. 6:30 a.m., leave Teterboro Airport, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. 7:30 a.m., arrive Hartford, Conn. 9:00 a.m., arrive Boston, Mass. Leave 7:15 p.m. (Daylight saving time.)

Rates for express matter are based upon a minimum of .50 cu. in. to each quarter pound. From Boston to New York the charge will be 40 cents for each quarter of a pound; Cleveland or Chicago, 50 cents; points on National Air Transport's Line, west of Chicago, 60 cents, and to the Pacific Coast, 75 cents, with minimum charges of from \$1 to \$5, depending upon destination.

WAR OUTLAWRY ISSUE RAISED BY CECIL'S ACTION

Prominent English Writers Discuss Methods of Reduction of Armaments

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Aug. 31—The lever which Viscount Cecil's resignation affords for the reopening of the naval disarmament question is discussed by Philip Noel Baker, professor at London University, and Francis Hirst, editor of the Economist. In statements published here, Mr. Baker urges "a return from the method of Locarno to the general method of the protocol."

Locarno, he says, "may have been a necessary stage, but it is now plain that by itself Locarno is not enough. The covenant must be completed by the final outlawry of war; its mutual guarantees must be made to come into life. Then, and then only, we shall get great reductions in the burdens of armaments which the peoples have been promised and which they have the right imperiously to demand."

Mr. Hirst urges the Liberal Party to seize the opportunity to press for international arbitration. "Let us concentrate," he says, "upon a policy of arbitration, of disarmament, on a policy of the liberation of commerce and good will between nations and classes."

Willingness to Arbitrate
The Manchester Guardian takes up this theme: "We can and ought" it says, "decide our willingness to submit disputes of all kinds and with all countries accepting similar obligations to a pacific settlement, either through the International Court of Justice or through the arbitral decision of the League of Nations, or through some specifically designed machinery for settlement. It might well be these treaties would not require external backing for their honorable observance."

"At the very least this would be an immense step forward. Had we had such a treaty with the United States, it is almost impossible that the Coolidge conference would have failed. The cause of disarmament would be furthered and a sense of security promoted. No dangerous, incalculable commitments would be entered upon. We should not have gone farther ahead than we could clearly see."

British Government's Attitude
The British Government does not go quite so far as Mr. Baker, Mr. Hirst and the Manchester Guardian. It regards in the most cordial light the desirability of outlawing war between all fully developed countries.

While ready to consider specific agreements to this end with those countries with which Great Britain has not already arbitration treaties, it is also understood to hold the view that the methods for settling international disputes already laid down in the League covenant would, if observed, practically prevent war.

The Covenant prescribes three methods apart from the normal methods of diplomacy, namely by arbitration, judicial settlement, or inquiry by the Council, and binds the signatories not to go to war until lapses of three months after the efforts to settle the dispute peacefully have failed. The Government is strongly averse to giving arbitral powers to the League on the ground that it would tend to make the League a superstate instead of a brotherhood of equal nations as it is now supposed to be. It is also unwilling to bind itself to submit every dispute to arbitration, because it feels that some backward countries have not yet reached that stage of development which makes such a system desirable in each case without exception.

MOTOMETER OMITS DIVIDEND

The regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the \$100 par value stock due at the time was omitted. The stock is held entirely by officials of the company and the dividend on this stock is set aside to meet the cost of further safeguarding the division on the A stock.

SCHOOL BUDGET CALLED VITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

means of the study we could get the school budget on a correct segregated basis like the Mayor's budget. It could then be intelligently examined for a proper understanding of the cost of various school functions.

"With this thought in mind I have sent to the finance commission urging it to take up the school budget. Years ago the Finance Commission was useful in helping to establish the Mayor's segregated budget. It could now aptly and logically turn toward the schools.

"Let us hope the finance committee helps the school committees in this instructive endeavor. The Mayor has cut down the school surplus this year and is urging budget reforms as the best way of throwing light upon huge and inefficient school costs.

"The planes will be used as the Fokker "Universal" cabin monoplane type equipped with single Wright "Whirlwind" motors with a flying speed of better than 100 miles an hour.

The planes will carry passengers in addition to express matter up to their capacity of 1000 pounds. The planes will be equipped with safes for carrying valuables, and the Colonial Company will provide armed guards for all express shipments.

The Express Service will be operated on the following schedule (daily except Sundays and national holidays):

6 a.m., leave Hadley Field, New Brunswick, N. J. 6:30 a.m., leave Teterboro Airport, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. 7:30 a.m., arrive Hartford, Conn. 9:00 a.m., arrive Boston, Mass. Leave 7:15 p.m. (Daylight saving time.)

Rates for express matter are based upon a minimum of .50 cu. in. to each quarter pound. From Boston to New York the charge will be 40 cents for each quarter of a pound; Cleveland or Chicago, 50 cents; points on National Air Transport's Line, west of Chicago, 60 cents, and to the Pacific Coast, 75 cents, with minimum charges of from \$1 to \$5, depending upon destination.

The planes will carry passengers in addition to express matter up to their capacity of 1000 pounds. The planes will be equipped with safes for carrying valuables, and the Colonial Company will provide armed guards for all express shipments.

The Express Service will be operated on the following schedule (daily except Sundays and national holidays):

PRIMARY ISSUE HELD AS SECOND TO PROHIBITION

Maine Governor Addresses State-Wide Meeting at Capitol in Augusta

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 31 (Special)—Maine's campaign for retention of the direct primary is second in importance only to the prohibition campaign of 15 years ago, declared Gov. Ralph O. Brewster in addressing a state-wide meeting of the Popular Government League in the State House here yesterday afternoon.

Governor Brewster said he considered it the duty of all citizens to give the issue their serious consideration, culling the repeat movement step by step backward. He predicted that in the closing weeks before Oct. 18, when the vote is to be cast, would approach the prohibition and suffrage campaigns in public interest.

Frank H. Holley of North Anson, president of the Maine Senate and head of the Popular Government League, reported on the progress of the movement throughout the State. Speakers included several members of the Legislature and officers of the Republican and Democratic state committees.

Mrs. Ellen Wight of Parkman reported that out of 60 voters canvassed in a rural town, 59 were for the primary and one for the convention system. Senator Buxsell said a poll at a grange meeting was about nine to one in favoring the primary. Governor Brewster estimated that 80 per cent of the people in the rural districts are against a return to the old convention system.

"Opponents of the primary say," continued the Governor, "that this is answered by the fact that in a recent Maine Republican primary, 90 per cent of the voters participating in the preceding election cast their votes in the primary."

"The supporters of the movement to return to the convention system can greatly help this discussion if they will answer a question to which I have tried in vain to secure an answer. The people are entitled to know how many voters participated in caucuses. When this is answered, it will compare rather unfavorably with the 100,000 who recently voted in a primary."

Various speakers made suggestions for the campaign. Stickers containing the words "Vote 'No' on Oct. 18" may be placed on automobile windshields, poles, buildings, etc. The slogan of "Vote 'No' and Save the Primary" also was suggested.

The question on the ballot probably will be worded substantially as follows: Shall the voters repeal the present direct primary law and reinstate the caucus and convention laws which were in effect prior to the adoption of the primary?

An 18-day tour of every county of the State will be held in the closing weeks. The league also voted to have a finance committee appointed which will publish weekly an itemized statement of all donations and expenditures.

Fun and Achievement United in Cambridge Y.M.C.A. Camp

Season Ends With Special Banquet Festivities at Which Parents Were Guests—Various Honors Awarded—Many Lessons Learned

Cambridge Y. M. C. A. boys gathered around their banquet table at Camp Massasoag for a parting feast last night. Nearly 150 boys from 12 to 17 years of age took part in the annual festivity and most of the boys' parents attended.

Tom Wiley was awarded a loving cup by John W. Waters, camp director, for having shown himself to be the best all round camper.

"Had Chance and Tried"

A cup is awarded each year to the boy who makes the greatest improvement in swimming. Two years ago this prize was won by a boy who did not know how to swim at all when he came to the camp. This year it was won by Richard Wurtz, who also was confined to the banquette after the award was announced. "Lewis Hall said I had a chance so I tried." The prize is not given to the boy who can dive the fanciest or show the best form in the Australian crawl, but to the one who gains most from the opening of the camp.

The method of keeping the tools and equipment of the camp intact was mentioned by Mr. Waters. The boys who score highest in keeping their tent spick and span, getting up punctually and reporting for inspection are awarded the privilege of having "seconds" in ice cream on Sunday. The same privilege is granted to any boy who finds any property of value, such as a hammer or saw, and salvages it.

At the opening of the banquet, John Trahey, program director, explained that the boys are divided into two groups. Thereupon the boys of the two groups—the Iroquois and the Algonquins—gave their yell, each trying to outdo the other. During the summer the Iroquois and the Algonquins were in competition, and the summing up of the scores showed the Algonquins to be the victors, entitling them to a shield. A nature study, in which the boys endeavored to learn how to identify 100 trees and animals, was also competitive.

Boys Raise Money

In his parting address, Mr. Waters explained that the chief work of the camp is to aid boys in developing sound Christian character and clear thinking. Athletic achievements, he pointed out, are a part of this general program. Initiative, he said, is an essential element.

Camp Massasoag was started by the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. seven years ago. Through annual circuses the boys have been able to contribute more than \$1000 to the building of a ball field, a water and elec-

Cambridge Keeps Step With the Spread of the Playground Movement



Practicing for Children's Ring Games Held on Russell Field Yesterday. Program for Pageant Composed Almost Entirely of Original Features, Displaying Years Activities in Schoolroom and City Play Fields.

5000 Cambridge Children Play Roles in Summer-End Pageant

Episodes of Childhood From Nursery Days to Citizenship, Interspersed With Study, Handicraft, Music and Play Are Depicted on Russell Field

Nearly 5000 children from 14 playgrounds of Cambridge staged an elaborate pageant, "Childhood's Review," yesterday afternoon, which was scheduled for last Saturday on Russell Field, under the auspices of the recreation department of the Cambridge Park Commission. This is the joint enterprise of the year in which the children of all the city playgrounds participate.

Practically everything in the pageant was original. Miss Florence McGuire Herrick, dancing director, developed the theme offered by Stephen H. Mahoney, superintendent of recreation. The pageant was an exhibition of the year's activities of the children, both in the schoolroom and on the city playgrounds.

The theme of the pageant depicted childhood through various episodes of a child's life from the nursery days, the period of education of childhood, and recreations, to citizenship. In the first episode two children were taken through the beauties of fairyland, where nursery rhymes were enacted.

Exercises in the Three R's
The second episode, covering the period of childhood spent in the elementary schools, was more serious. The scene opened with an exercise in the three R's reading, writing and arithmetic. Handwork for the girls and manual art for the boys exhibited the skill and originality of each child in his hobby. Miss Rose O'Neill has been invited to be the summer supervisor. All of the children in the pageant were made during the summer at the various playgrounds under the direction of Miss O'Neill. Twenty or 30 of the boys have entered the national boys' airplane contest and have con-

structed miniature monoplanes, bi-planes, and seaplanes for the competition. Many of these were used in the second episode of the pageant. A drill and exhibition in tennis and golf and other athletics ended this episode.

In the third episode, dealing with the vocations of the children who have left the elementary schools, artists, writers, milliners, cooks and gardeners were the characters. The application of training in the elementary schools to the vocations of life connected the two episodes.

The fourth episode on recreation, play, music, dancing, and drama comprised the four chief divisions. Girls who had been taught during the summer to play the ukulele or harmonica formed musical groups. A sprite made her appearance from the camp fire and danced to Tchaikovsky's Romance. Drama was brought out by pantomime.

Patriotism Furnished Theme

Patriotism furnished the theme for the final episode. The children met the personification of America who greeted the people of all nations as they came through the portals. Seven groups, including the Norwegians, Russians, Italians, French, Spanish and Japanese were represented. Each group was composed of children of the nationality represented, carrying flags, wearing the national costumes, performing their dances, and singing their national hymns. Then the American flag appeared on the stage accompanied by three groups of children all dancing to "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean."

After the exhibition of the various types of handwork made by the girls and airplane models built by the boys, Mayor Quinn of Cambridge awarded prizes to the hundreds of children who had placed high in the annual competition at the track meet, in paddle tennis tournaments, and athletic leagues in the various playgrounds.

John Moran represented the typical American boy in the pageant, and Betty Specter the typical American girl. Grace Gilbert took the part of the Fairy Queen. Among the leaders who stepped out of the huge book "Education" as Mother Goose characters was John Reardon, who led drill of the school children.

While Paul D. Sargent, chief engineer of the State Highway Department, was abroad in the summer of 1926 as a delegate to the International Road Congress at Milan, he visited the Swedish Road Institute with the delegation, and there met Mr. Hall and his chief, Mr. Norden-

dahl.

As climatic, topographic, and soil conditions in Maine and Sweden are similar, it is believed that the information Mr. Hall obtained in Sweden will be more applicable to highway problems in Sweden than in information obtained elsewhere, with the possible exception of Minnesota.

STATE WATER POLICE FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 31 (Special)—Acting with the approval of Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding and the public service commission announced that it has appointed a force of state water police officers with the authority of deputy sheriffs. The first group named will work in the region of Lake Winnipesaukee and will serve without pay.

The duties of those officers will include enforcement of regulations of boats relative to equipment, lights, muffers and the number of passengers, clearing away of debris and protection of those who use row-boats and canoes, which are now said to be menaced by high-power craft speeding over the lake. Naming of other groups for other lakes is expected to follow.

WATERTOWN COMPANY IN SALES CONVENTION

The Lewis-Shepard Company of Watertown, which has provided one answer to the question of "what is the matter with New England business" by showing that their customer list not only contains 1500 names of the trade, but also the boundaries of the first states but also 9000 names that spread the width of the country, started its annual four-day sales convention today. The product in which the company has built up this trade since 1915, when it was incorporated, are force machines for the horizontal and vertical movement of materials within factories.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION TO MEET

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 31 (Special)—Laurel Hill Association, said to be the oldest village improvement association in America, which claims the honor of preventing the street railway from passing through the center of the town by inducing the New Haven railroad to obtain a granite station, and of aiding in obtaining the Monument Mountain state reservation, will conduct its annual meeting in the Town Hall at Stockbridge on Thursday. Officers will be elected.

This afternoon is devoted to a knitting contest, horse-shoe pitching, checkers, old-time dances and bowling on the green.

CLY PLANNING BOARD MEMBERS APPROVED

The Massachusetts Civil Service Commission approved yesterday the appointments of Mayor Nichols of Mrs. Lillian C. Slattery of Brighton and Sidney S. Conard of Boston to the State Planning Board. They were appointed about two weeks ago to take the places on the planning board formerly filled by John J. Walsh and Miss Mary A. Barr.

Mr. Conrad, head of Conrad & Co., Inc., is active in the work of the Retail Board of the Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Slattery, chairman of the Boston Schoolhouse Department. She is a member of many civic societies.

CLY STOCKS AT NEW HEIGHTS
The stock of the First National Bank of New York, which has shown a new high record, is now quoted \$2840-\$3000. National City Bank stock sold at \$700, also a new high record.

VIRGINIA GROUP AS NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL GUESTS

Fifteen Business Men of That State Will Attend Poland Spring Meeting

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 31 (AP)—A delegation of 15 of the leading business men of Virginia will arrive in Portland on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 15, by boat from New York on their way to the eighth quarterly meeting of the New England Council, which will be held at Poland Spring on Sept. 16 and 17.

Discussion of trade relations between New England and Virginia will be a feature of the meeting on Friday evening.

The questions to be discussed will include:

The port facilities of New England and Hampton Roads, and

water transportation rates between those places; the character and volume of actual and potential tonnage involved in the exchange of products between New England and Virginia, and the need for additional shipping facilities between New England ports and Hampton Roads.

The Virginians will be guests of the New England Council at all of its sessions and will spend Saturday afternoon and Sunday at the Crawford House, Crawford Notch, N. H. Sunday afternoon a number of them are expected to go to Springfield, Mass., for the opening of the Eastern States Exposition.

The regular sessions of the New England Council will be devoted to discussions of the economic conditions of the six New England states and discussion of the reports of committees of the council.

HIGHWAY METHODS IN MAINE STUDIED

Swedish Engineer to Spend Week or More in State

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 31 (Special)—Axel Hall, assistant engineer at the Swedish Institute of Roads, Stockholm, Sweden, is in Maine to spend a week or more in studying the highway construction methods in vogue in this State.

When Dean Perkins began in 1889 a period of continuous teaching in one institution unequalled in the United States, he had just received his Ph.D. degree from Yale University, from which he had been awarded the A.B. degree, cum laude, two years earlier.

He first taught "Animal and Vegetable Physiology," or zoology and botany, in modern terminology. In 1890 he became Harvard professor of natural history. He was made dean of the newly created department of natural sciences in 1896 and in 1907 became dean of the combined department of arts and sciences.

Dean Perkins made many visits to western mining districts, went to Hawaii in 1905 to study volcanoes, and in 1910 made a trip around the world collecting material and specimens for the course in general anthropology which he still conducts and bringing to the university museum several excellent collections in various fields of science.

He was for a time president of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, and is a member of numerous other societies, besides holding membership in the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity at Knox College, Pennsylvania; Phi Beta Kappa at Yale University and Delta Psi at the University of Vermont. He has been awarded several honorary degrees in recognition of his work.

"HOBBY" PRODUCTS TO BE EXHIBITED

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31 (Special)—Work being done by women as a hobby will be on display at the Connecticut State Fair, which is to be held at Hartford's Oak Park this evening, Sept. 4 to 10. Their work will be exhibited in the booth of the Hartford County Fair Board, and will include examples of weaving, sewing, and quick breads.

Many of the women are taking up weaving, and are making various types of rugs as a hobby. Both men and women have taken up chair seatings. In order to show the methods used in chair seating, there will be two looms at the booth, which will be operated by women from Canton Center, Manchester and Burlington.

BARNSTABLE FAIR OPENS WITH CROWD

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Aug. 31—A successful sightseeing flight was made by a Junkers seaplane, for the benefit of passengers on the steamer Stuttgart of the North German Lloyd line, while that vessel was anchored at Spitzbergen, it was related today by the local office of the line. The Stuttgart has just completed a cruise to the North Cape, Iceland and Spitzbergen, and is equipped with the seaplane for sightseeing by air. The plane was lowered into the water from the Stuttgart at Spitzbergen, and the flights were pronounced entirely successful.

Officials of the company say this is the second time the line has successfully combined airplanes with its steamship service, the first time being last winter, when the Mediterranean cruise steamer Luetzen carried a similar plane.

INTERNAL REVENUE GAINS

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31 (Special)—Work being done by women as a hobby will be on display at the Connecticut State Fair, which is to be held at Hartford's Oak Park this evening, Sept. 4 to 10. Their work will be exhibited in the booth of the Hartford County Fair Board, and will include examples of weaving, sewing, and quick breads.

Many of the women are taking up weaving, and are making various types of rugs as a hobby. Both men and women have taken up chair seatings. In order to show the methods used in chair seating, there will be two looms at the booth, which will be operated by women from Canton Center, Manchester and Burlington.

INTERNAL REVENUE GAINS

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31 (Special)—An increase of 2 per cent in the total internal revenue realized from the State of Connecticut for the fiscal year, is reported by the internal revenue department. Last year the internal revenue of the State totaled \$35,538,825.43, which is increased to \$36,110,447.88. Of this total revenue, \$33,799,750.07 was realized as income tax and \$2,310,637.81 was miscellaneous taxes.

HI-Y CONFÉRENCE CLOSES

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 31 (AP)—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Hallowell, Me., has been left a sum of \$5000 to be known as the Lakeview fund, according to the will of Mrs. Martha A. Brooks of Gloucester, filed in the Essex County probate court here. A similar amount also goes to the American Board of Foreign Missions. Local institutions benefited to the extent of \$10,000.

MAINE CHURCH GETS \$5000

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 31 (AP)—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Hallowell, Me., has been left a sum of \$5000 to be known as the Lakeview fund, according to the will of Mrs. Martha A. Brooks of Gloucester, filed in the Essex County probate court here. A similar amount also goes to the American Board of Foreign Missions. Local institutions benefited to the extent of \$10,000.

MOTORS WILL CROSS THE LIBYAN DESERT

Company Organized to Conduct Regular Schedule

B. & M. WILL HAVE CANADIAN AGENT

Railroad to Open Montreal General Office Under Mr. Lane

As automobile transportation will be provided for freight and passengers across the Libyan Desert, covering the western part of Egypt, following the granting by the Egyptian Government of a concession for that purpose, according to a report from James F. Hodgeson, United States commercial agent at Cairo, made public by Harvey E. Sweetser, New England district manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

The concessionaries will operate a number of automobiles over a route which will touch the towns of Hammamet, Meras Matrouh and Sollum, with a terminus at Siwa. The concession, which is for a 10-year period, includes a mail contract with the Egyptian Government. Camels are still used in many sections of desert lands for caravan travel.

The questions to be discussed will include:

The port facilities of New England and Hampton Roads, and

water transportation rates between those places; the character and volume of actual and potential tonnage involved in the exchange of products between New England and Virginia, and the need for additional shipping facilities between New England ports and Hampton Roads.

The concessionaries will be under the charge of Andrew F. Lane. He will be located at 283 St. James Street, and will be opened tomorrow. Mr. Lane has been general agent of the Boston & Maine at Pittsburgh, where he is being succeeded by R. C. Chapman,

Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

LABOR EXCESSES BY UNIONS IN CHINA CHECKED

Organizations Compelled to Moderate Activities Owing to Reaction

HANKOW (Special Correspondence)—Ever since the Cantonese Nationalist armies captured Hankow in the summer of 1926, the labor unions have been very much in the public eye. These organizations were strictly forbidden under the régime of the old-fashioned Chinese war lord, Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who had his seat of government in Hankow before the coming of the Nationalists, so the unions are really a development of the last year.

During the last winter and spring the power of the unions was very great and they made life very difficult for the employers, both foreign and Chinese. It is generally conceded that wages in Hankow at the time of the arrival of the Nationalists were extremely low, even by Chinese standards, and therefore wage increases were unquestionably economically justified. The unions, however, never organizations with little or no experience in collective bargaining, showed a tendency to abuse their strength by making extravagant demands and also by calling incessant new strikes after the employers had granted the initial requests.

Labor Domination Ended

The illiterate and previously oppressed coolies looked on the union as a means of securing a fairer distribution of the profits of industry, but, rather, as a weapon for coercing the employer far beyond the capacity of the business to pay. The result was that the brief period of labor domination ended with no benefit to anyone, including the laborers themselves. Practically all the foreign and many of the Chinese factories shut down, with consequent severe unemployment and the wage increases were largely if not entirely canceled by the rising cost of living.

Today a reaction has set in against the labor unions. In an effort to restore production and coast back foreign trade and industry the Hankow Government has disbanded the armed strike pickets who formerly carried out many arrests and searches and generally exercised police functions. The unions have been strictly forbidden to exercise any powers which should belong to the Government. In the face of the growing reaction, many of the more radical union leaders have been leaving the city; and it seems likely that the unions will be reorganized along much more conservative lines as the price of their continued existence.

Hsu Peh-hao, secretary of the Labor Federation of Hupch Province (the province of which Hankow is the capital) gave the Monitor correspondent the following outline of the present position of the unions:

Small Wages Earned

There are 320,000 union members in the three adjoining cities: Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang. Of this number 20 or 30 per cent earn from \$3 to \$4 Mex. a month; 50 or 60 per cent earn from \$10 to \$16 Mex., 10 or 20 per cent earn from \$20 to \$30 Mex.

Mr. Hsu declared that there were no cases in which the Government had seized and operated factories, but said there were 50 or 60 plants which had been deserted by their owners and which are now guarded by the workers. A recent labor conference passed resolutions to prohibit the labor of children under the age of 12 and to limit the hours of child laborers to eight; but these regulations do not have the force of law.

The Chinese trade unions are affected by the general reaction and swing toward conservatism which characterizes the present phase of Chinese political development. But, although they may be here and there suppressed, or reorganized out of effective existence, it scarcely seems likely that they will disappear permanently. With the passing of time the cruder mistakes and excesses of the first efforts at trade-union organization will perhaps be overcome and the unions will function as well or as badly as most of China's imports from the West.

POLAND RAISES PAY

WARSAW (Special Correspondence)—The salaries—now notoriously low—of the state officials, including also railway servants, are to be raised from Sept. 1. The increases of railway workers could not be granted until an account of the difficult financial condition of the country, but Marshal Piłsudski, the Premier, has decided after hearing the report of the Minister of Communications that the rise he granted from the above-mentioned date. Another most satisfactory sign is the rapid decrease of unemployment in the country.

Carty's Market

Quality Meats
Groceries and Produce
Lather's Bread
Keystones Phone 30-A Bell Phone 221-W
200 W. Maple Ave., Wildwood, N. J.

M. C. Blatt Co.

ATLANTIC CITY'S
GREAT DEPARTMENT STORE

CORRECT AND AUTHENTIC STYLES FOR AUTUMN
ARE ARRIVING DAILY IN THE M. C. BLATT CO.
APPAREL SECTION. BEFORE SELECTING YOUR FALL
OUTFIT, WE URGE YOU TO LOOK OVER OUR MOD-
ERATELY PRICED ASSORTMENTS.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES SOUGHT FOR SCHOOLS

New Zealand Revives Devotional Measure

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (Special Correspondence)—The Religious Exercises in Schools Bill, which has been reintroduced into the New Zealand House of Representatives, is believed to have a good prospect of passing into law.

The measure now under consideration provides for a conference, convened by the Minister of Education, at which the form of the instruction shall be determined. This conference is to comprise delegates from all Christian churches.

The religious instruction is to be given daily for a period not exceeding 15 minutes, but on one day in the week, patriotic exercises may be substituted. The religious exercises to be performed shall consist of:

The recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

The singing or recitation of a hymn from a hymnal to be compiled by the Education Department after consultation with the representatives of the Christian churches.

The reading by the teacher or pupils of a Bible lesson from a manual compiled by the conference of Christian church delegates, such reading to be without interpretation or comment other than is reasonably necessary for grammatical explanation.

No child or teacher having a conscientious objection to this instruction need attend.

LARGE FORCES ON CHINESE SOIL

About 100,000 Foreign Troops Now in China or Off the Coast

PEKING (Special Correspondence)

From Tientsin on the north to Hong Kong on the south, there are now approximately 100,000 foreign troops in China, and in the waters along the coast there is said to be the most powerful international fleet ever assembled on this hemisphere.

The approximate number of troops of the different powers now in China is as follows:

British 34,000 French 6,000

Japanese 23,000 Italian 1,600

American 14,000 Others 3,000

The size of the combined defense forces in Shanghai has been reduced to 25,000 men, but the Tientsin гарнизон of 31,000 total 12,000 men, including nearly 3000 Marines, and the entire regiment of the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

In addition to these forces, France is said to have another 10,000 men at Saigon, whence they can reach China in three days; the United States, it is said, can move 3000 more men from the Philippines in a hurry in case of need; England can send more from Singapore and from India, and Japan has 12,000 at Seabrook, and an emergency force of 2000 at Chemulpo, Korea.

At Tientsin the combined British and American tank and airplane equipment in the largest ever assembled in Asia.

PLAYING FIELDS FUND GROWS IN BRITAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Toward the sum of £1,000,000 which the National Playing Fields Committee set out to raise, nearly £300,000 has already been secured. The London Football Association has voted £250 to the campaign, while the Stock Exchange Playing Field Fund, organized in response to the broadcast appeal of the Prince of Wales, now stands at £2500.

Practical support of another kind is that afforded by the throwing open of existing club grounds for use by school children. At Oxford, the college grounds have been used by children in the elementary schools for the last few years, and the Bristol Civil Service Sports Club has now thrown open its ground for a similar purpose three weeks a week.

DANES' RAIL CARS TO BE FORD-DRIVEN

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)

WARSAW (Special Correspondence)—The whole first quarter of the budget year 1927-28 shows a surplus of state income amounting to 25,000,000 kroner, which is 13,400,000 kroner more than in the last quarter of the budget year 1926-27. The sur-

plus of income over expenses of the state for the first six months of the current calendar year amounts to 1,376,000,000 kroner.

Telephone Montclair 2145

DANIELSON & SON

Custom Tailors

Cleaners

Dyers

535 Washington Plaza Montclair, N. J.

No connection with any other store

Telephone Montclair 2145

CHARLES E. REEP, INC.

Specializing in

Studebaker and Dodge

STORAGE AND REPAIRS

56 Greenwood Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

HARPER METHOD

Permanent Waving

Shampooing, Marcelling

ELIZABETH JAMES

300 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. 692

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

TRAVEL AND TOUR DEPARTMENT

5TH AND LIBERTY AVENUES

Telephone Atlantic 3475

Charles G. Andrew, Mgr.

W. C. Huber

Home-Made Ice Cream

CANDY NUT MEATS

We Deliver

Bellmore Theater Bldg.

Upper Montclair

Tel. 6861

12 Church St.

Montclair

Tel. 2388

John M. Roberts & Son Co.

429-431 Wood Street

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Frank & Seder

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Complete Assortments

College and High School

Misses' and Juniors' Apparel

at Popular Prices

ROSENBAUM

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For Collegiates

Diamonds

Since 1832

John M. Roberts & Son Co.

429-431 Wood Street

Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Classroom and Campus

Smart Coat Dress of tweed, has a touch of white piping at the neck and wrists. Silk piping trims the collar, pocket and cuffs, \$39.50.

Chic, tailored frocks, that she will love to "slip into" for campus wear, of wool georgette, Jersey, velour checks and sea-foam, \$16.95, \$25, \$39.50 to \$49.50.

For Sorority Teas

A georgette and velvet frock is sure to win admiring glances from her classmates—this and other lovely frocks for afternoon wear, \$49.50.

Other lovely frocks for afternoon social affairs may be had in lustrous satin, velvet and velvet combinations, \$29.50 to \$32.50.

For "Proms" and Parties

A satin gown, with graceful shirred fullness, the shoulder draped in the back and rhinestone buckles trimming, \$39.50.

She adds a chiffon dance frock or perhaps a velvet dinner dress, \$29.50 to \$39.50.

And Now Thoughts Turn To

COLLEGE CLOTHES

With the coming of September the College Miss gives first thought to her wardrobe for the coming semesters. If it comes from B & B she is bound to be graded high, for here are the correct togs and accessories. Fashion has rated with the key to smartness.

A special showing of College Clothes

in the Misses' Section until September

the tenth will prove of interest.

BOGGS & BUHL

PITTSBURGH, PA.

How They Go Up to the Pax



VIENNA'S MOUNTAIN PLAYGROUND IS GAINED BY CABLE RAILWAY

Austrians Flock to the Pax Plateau, 6000 Feet Above the Sea, Where the Snow Remains in Sufficient Quantities to Allow Good Skiing

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)—This summer the Viennese are flocking to their new playground on a mountain plateau known as the Pax. A year ago a cable car railway was constructed from the valley to the top of the plateau, a direct climb of 3000 feet. The plateau itself, however, from 4500 feet to 6000 feet level, is some 10 miles long and five across.

In the soft hills and quiet mountains at Vienna's doorstep the snow stays not long in such quantities as to allow good skiing. But now, with the Pax open, it is hoped that people will go in great numbers for this sport. A fair hotel has been built where the cable car comes to a rest, and other smaller inns have been erected at different points. Trails lace the plateau and ski tracks have been marked with painted poles.

The Austrians have always had a sound reputation for mountain engineering. In this particularfeat the cable is 6480 feet long and is supported by five towers. The longest single span is between the second and third, where the car rides 90 feet clear of the ground. This span is 2400 feet long. The ride to the top takes nearly 15 minutes and 25 persons can be carried at a time.

Recently, when the representatives of The Christian Science Monitor visited the Pax, the big, gentian, yellow, violet and clusters of pink flowers with unknown names threaded their way through the grass. A small pine, called in Austria the dwarf pine, with heavy needles and growing not more than four feet high, hugged every rising knoll of ground. A few brave larches stood here and there, branches facing away from the prevalent wind until they stood out like green flags. The pines were pungent, and the air was crisp and cool. Snow still clung tenaciously in secluded spots. The views from the edge of this

pleasure are magnificent. At one place one looks down the Habsburgh, a narrow gorge roughly 2000 feet deep, and then the clouds, coming around another valley, crept up to one like a whisper. They passed and the gorge was serenely beautiful again.

In other parts of Austria other similar cable railways are being built and still more are projected, a sign that the reconstruction of the country is progressing and that foreign tourists are most welcome.

SYDNEY EMPLOYEES WIN FIVE-DAY WEEK

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence)—The State Government has decided to accede to the request that civil servants of New South Wales shall in future work only five days a week. The Public Service Association took a ballot, and decided by 1518 votes to 647 that it would be better to work on five days than six.

The hours hitherto have been from 9 to 4, with an hour for lunch, on ordinary

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Great Popularist

Italy and Fascism, by Luigi Einaudi, translated by Edward Murray, with a preface by Gilbert Murray. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.75.

IT IS a curious fact that Italy, who supposedly had forfeited her constitutional government owing to the continued ineptitude of the pre-Fascist statesmen, should count among those very statesmen writers of rare political insight. The combined wisdom of men like Nitti, Bonomi and Sturzo failed to keep the parliamentary government afloat, yet the studies of Italy's problems that have come to us from these three statesmen are outstanding political treatises.

But it must be remembered that Italy's leaders had not really a fully fledged nation to lead. At the time of the Risorgimento of 1848, it was said: "We have made Italy, now we must make Italians." And in spite of the rapid strides made toward welding the men of Lombardy, Piedmont and Naples into Italians, the work was only partially accomplished when the World War fell and put the immature young state to the supreme test.

Moreover the war found Italy ill provided with the middle class trading element that elsewhere has proved itself an indispensable basis for successful forms of parliamentary government. Without this steady element, issues became confused, leaders repeatedly mis-calculated, confidence evaporated, until the way lay open for the dictatorship, with the downfall of the constitutional leaders, an among them Don Luigi Sturzo, the present author.

Hopeful of Freedom

Don Sturzo, as might have been expected of the founder of the enlightened Popular Party, views Italy's condition with a rather keener eye upon the possibilities of a parliamentary reawakening than either Bonomi or Nitti. He refuses to believe his great party is at the end of its resources. It is now scattered to the four winds. He himself has taken refuge in England. But the sound Christian elements which formed the basis of its first platform in 1919 will, he believes, in some form or other, ultimately bring its supporters together again with the inevitable swing back to political freedom.

The present dictatorship he seems to regard as more or less fortuitous. In an unguarded moment when Popularists and Socialists were caught napping, Fascism slipped in. Had these parties guessed the nature of Fascist dictatorship a little sooner they would not have stepped back so calmly to give it its first foothold. But firmly seated as is Fascism for the moment in a party constitution, the author believes all political progress is compounded of dual, alternating forces. "This is the Achilles heel of both Italian Fascism and Russian Bolshevism, rendering them vulnerable precisely in their pretensions to eliminate the rivalry of economic interests and to bring them by force into the grip of the dictatorial system."

As to the threat of Bolshevism in Italy, which other writers have linked up with the Caporetto disaster and with the seizure of the factories in 1920—the exploitation of which made possible the Fausto-march on Rome in 1922—Don Sturzo declares all such apprehensions irrational. He believes Italy is in no more in danger of Bolsheviks than Britain is of Americans. On the contrary he declares that any attempt to attain political dictatorship through economic dictatorship must fail, though "through political dictatorship one may attempt to reach economic dictatorship."

A Conservative Blunder

The so-called Bolshevism expressed in the capture of the factories was, Don Sturzo believes, merely a form of turbulence that came almost universally in the immediate wake of the war, before the Nation had regained its normal life. A more serious cause of Italy's troubles the author finds in a blunder made by the Conservative statesmen at the very beginning of

Try the Abbott Metal Marker
Practical, Durable

Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent with approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least six weeks.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO.
285 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

The Old Corner Book Store
50 Bromfield Street
Boston, Mass.
Telephone Liberty 2313

The Christian Science Benevolent Association SANATORIUM
910 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

A temporary home for those under Christian Science treatment and a resort where Christian Scientists may go and recruit. Staff of nurses and attendants available when this assistance is needed.

Address correspondence regarding admittance and requests for application blanks to The Christian Science Benevolent Association, 206 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 17, Massachusetts.

missionaries, for periods of about three years each, have acted as pastors and teachers on the lonely island, sharing with the islanders its hardships and isolation. Tristan da Cunha is on the road to nowhere; no vessels make it a regular port of call, so that 12 months or more may pass without the coming of any mails or stores.

The present volume is the record of the three years of heroic, unselfish service (1923-1925) given by the Rev. Henry Martyn Rogers, who with his wife (the writer) earned the love and gratitude of the islanders and hoped some day to return to them. The publishers announce that all proceeds, less actual cost of production, will go to the Henry Martyn Rogers Memorial Fund for the benefit of the missionary's family. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and Mr. Douglas M. Gane, a London solicitor who has for many years been a sympathetic friend of the little colony, have assisted Mrs. Rogers in the preparation of a book which deserves to be read by many readers. She has a remarkable story to tell, and we hope to share her conviction for the people of Tristan, where we read of their simple ways, their fortitude in difficulty, and the "riches" of their liberality in good will.

The London Treaty

But the terms of the London Treaty settled the hands of Italy's delegates at Versailles and resulted in their obtaining far less favorable terms than might otherwise have been naturally allowed them.

These setbacks, Signor Mussolini, the author admits, is doing much to remedy, while the unification of the Nation is clearly proceeding under Fascist domination. But the dictator exacts his price, and the author concludes with the hope that "the painful experiments in dictatorship . . . will help to create a love of political liberties combined with clearer intellectual convictions and greater devotion of sacrifice, and at the same time to educate the people for a wider and more responsible participation in political life."

The Lonely Island

The Lonely Island (Tristan da Cunha), by Ross Annie Rogers. London: George Allen & Unwin. 7s. net.

THE THERE is something in the thought of a lonely island that has always stirred the imagination of mankind. Tristan da Cunha, a volcanic island in mid-Atlantic, 1300 miles from St. Helena, the nearest inhabited land, is not without romance. It bears the name of the Portuguese explorer who discovered it in 1506; it has been the abode of pirates, and its rocky, inhospitable soil guards the secret of their buried treasure. In 1814 it was taken over by a British garrison. A member of this garrison, William Glass, a native of Kelso, Scot., was the founder of the settlement which still exists. Joined by some other British soldiers and sailors, Glass, with his wife and 16 children, governed the little colony in patriarchal Scottish fashion. The 20 families living on the island today, maintaining a difficult subsistence, are with an Italian admixture, descendants of these colonists. Some quaint Scottish customs, now extinct where they originated, are still perpetuated at Tristan da Cunha.

During the past 70 years, four



GLENWAY WESCOTT

De La Mare Poems

Selected Poems, by Walter de la Mare. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.75.

FROM six books of Walter de la Mare's poems one has been made, and though many good things are lost by this compression, there is justification for it, inasmuch as, instead of six volumes to read hourly, one remains to read slowly and over and over again.

Sixty of Walter de la Mare's verse appears at first simple enough for children, even much of the work in this collection which is taken only from his books for adults—there is a surprisingly large content left to be discovered at every reading.

For example, to have the delicacy of his descriptions of birds, the Titmouse, "tiny son of life," and the "twittering linnet," one must not turn the page quickly for new pleasures. Very easily the poet seems to achieve an accuracy beyond the words or the color plate of the ornithologist, but not so easily does the reader exhaust it. With flowers and with trees, his knowledge is equally intimate and sympathetic. Even the uncouth scarecrow confides to him pride in standing an unflinching watch.

Some will never enjoy the poems of pure fancy. Others take pleasure in tracing their literary ancestry through Keats, who knew faery lands, and Shakespeare who raised wood near Athens, subject to Oberlin of Germany. We see also a cousin of Peter Pan in the little girl "Supped," and we know Mr. de la Mare would read "Revolt in the Desert" and not change an iota his fantasy of Arabia.

The selections, 68 in number, include some of the most popular of Mr. de la Mare's work: "The Traveller," "Sotto Voce," "Mistress Fell," "The Listeners," and "Miss Lou." They are arranged from the simple songs of nature to such conundrums as "Alexander," another Ancient Mariner. Listen to this sweet piping, the second poem of the book:

The Linnet
Upon this leafy bush
With thorns and roses in it,
Flutters a thing of light,
A twittering linnet;
An all-singing bird
Of dev and sun and air,
By this small parcel of life
Is all the world fair;
At each bumble-bee spray
And moulded gold-wreathed furze,
Harebell and holly thyme,
As if this beauty and grace
Did to one bird belong,
And, at a flutter of wing,
Might vanish in song.

Historical Value

There is no question about the historical value of "The Grandmothers." It reproduces the experience of mem-

marit, without reference to motion picture production or magazine serialization. The poem may therefore be considered choice, though small. The judges this year were Jesse Lynch Williams, Carl Van Doren, and John Erskine.

Now for the book. One of the judges, Jesse Lynch Williams, says, "The main thing, the most satisfactory thing, about books of this kind is that our American novelists are discovering America. That is fine, and 'The Grandmothers' is one of the first of such contributions to our national literature."

The emphasis lies decidedly on the value of the book as an interpretation of American social development. All of them have the element of conflict which is considered necessary for a plot, but there is no plan running throughout the entire book.

These are not even short stories if we mean by that brief action which crystallizes some significant moment.

A New Form

Mr. Wescott has believed that his important theme is worthy of being presented in a new form, but he has not been quite able to make the new form do his bidding. Sometimes it renders up the essence of his theme and his characters, but not always. He is conscientiously explicit, more so than a novel will endure, yet often at his best when he is writing in that explicit essay form.

He is wise, wise far beyond his 26 years. How, for instance, does he know so much about mothers unless it be by intuition? One is truly impressed with the thoughtfulness and sincerity of the book. One is often touched, too, on the very quick. The style is forceful, disjointed, sometimes heavy. Often a sentence will put up its back and spit at him, as he seems to realize without being able quite to control it. At any rate, the style is his own, and not an imitation. It has an inner light, and it has power. Time and practice will make it manageable.

That "The Grandmothers" pro-

claims its author's youth is no defect. It is implicitly concerned with the effect of these generations of Tatars upon the present generation of Americans. One never for a moment can feel that Alwyn Tower is anybody but Glenway Wescott. That perhaps is the writer's secret.

"The Grandmother," by Glenway Wescott, is the winner of the 1927-28 Harper Prize Novel Competition. It is not a novel. At least, not if there are such things as rules of literary composition to be applied to the novel, with requirements about correlation, continuity, and climactic effects. Novel or not, it is a piece of writing worthy of the attention that is likely to be focused on it.

To get the matter of the prize out of the way and the decks cleared for the critical data of America, writing, as one might say, a minute biography of America while writing the biographies of his kindred. It is a record of "disappointed men going further, hoping still . . ." Such a record, if it is adequate, as this one certainly is, has unchallenged importance. Yet it may not be a novel, even though its characters are fictitious.

This Mr. Wescott has done. This contribution he has made to the historical data of America, writing as he does, may not care so much whether it is a novel or a history or an essay. What the G. P. wants to know is whether it is interesting or not.

The answer is yes, for anyone who cares about honest thinking and an individual mode of expression, and paramountly for anyone who cares about the makers of America. But we do believe that it would have been more interesting if it had been more a novel.

Or, even if we scrap all literary definitions, it is not shackled by the fact that this is not the most adequate form into which to cast the novel, however much we may admire its purpose and content. The form—or formlessness—of Mr. Wescott's book is going to be a rock of offense for readers and reviewers alike. The judges recognize this obstacle when one of them says that those who believe that the object of writing is to illustrate rules of writing may have a bad time with "The Grandmothers."

Mr. W. Wells, the author of "The Grandmothers," put the case thus:

"It may be, indeed, that these strange annals of Wisconsin, these leaves from a faded family album, are bound together in a form too novel to be considered a novel. But what of it? The book is fiction which deserves to be read with pleasure, if not with theistic. Harper prize winner in previous years have been Anne Parish's "Perennial Bachelor" and Margaret Wilson's "Abie McLaughlin." The prize is awarded, we are told, solely upon literary

claims its author's youth is no defect. It is implicitly concerned with the effect of these generations of Tatars upon the present generation of Americans. One never for a moment can feel that Alwyn Tower is anybody but Glenway Wescott. That perhaps is the writer's secret.

"*The Grandmother*," by Glenway Wescott, is the winner of the 1927-28 Harper Prize Novel Competition. It is not a novel. At least, not if there are such things as rules of literary composition to be applied to the novel, with requirements about correlation, continuity, and climactic effects. Novel or not, it is a piece of writing worthy of the attention that is likely to be focused on it.

This Mr. Wescott has done. This contribution he has made to the historical data of America, writing as he does, may not care so much whether it is a novel or a history or an essay. What the G. P. wants to know is whether it is interesting or not.

The answer is yes, for anyone who cares about honest thinking and an individual mode of expression, and paramountly for anyone who cares about the makers of America. But we do believe that it would have been more interesting if it had been more a novel.

Or, even if we scrap all literary definitions, it is not shackled by the fact that this is not the most adequate form into which to cast the novel, however much we may admire its purpose and content. The form—or formlessness—of Mr. Wescott's book is going to be a rock of offense for readers and reviewers alike. The judges recognize this obstacle when one of them says that those who believe that the object of writing is to illustrate rules of writing may have a bad time with "The Grandmothers."

This Mr. Wescott has done. This contribution he has made to the historical data of America, writing as he does, may not care so much whether it is a novel or a history or an essay. What the G. P. wants to know is whether it is interesting or not.

The answer is yes, for anyone who cares about honest thinking and an individual mode of expression, and paramountly for anyone who cares about the makers of America. But we do believe that it would have been more interesting if it had been more a novel.

Or, even if we scrap all literary definitions, it is not shackled by the fact that this is not the most adequate form into which to cast the novel, however much we may admire its purpose and content. The form—or formlessness—of Mr. Wescott's book is going to be a rock of offense for readers and reviewers alike. The judges recognize this obstacle when one of them says that those who believe that the object of writing is to illustrate rules of writing may have a bad time with "The Grandmothers."

This Mr. Wescott has done. This contribution he has made to the historical data of America, writing as he does, may not care so much whether it is a novel or a history or an essay. What the G. P. wants to know is whether it is interesting or not.

The answer is yes, for anyone who cares about honest thinking and an individual mode of expression, and paramountly for anyone who cares about the makers of America. But we do believe that it would have been more interesting if it had been more a novel.

Or, even if we scrap all literary definitions, it is not shackled by the fact that this is not the most adequate form into which to cast the novel, however much we may admire its purpose and content. The form—or formlessness—of Mr. Wescott's book is going to be a rock of offense for readers and reviewers alike. The judges recognize this obstacle when one of them says that those who believe that the object of writing is to illustrate rules of writing may have a bad time with "The Grandmothers."

This Mr. Wescott has done. This contribution he has made to the historical data of America, writing as he does, may not care so much whether it is a novel or a history or an essay. What the G. P. wants to know is whether it is interesting or not.

The answer is yes, for anyone who cares about honest thinking and an individual mode of expression, and paramountly for anyone who cares about the makers of America. But we do believe that it would have been more interesting if it had been more a novel.

Or, even if we scrap all literary definitions, it is not shackled by the fact that this is not the most adequate form into which to cast the novel, however much we may admire its purpose and content. The form—or formlessness—of Mr. Wescott's book is going to be a rock of offense for readers and reviewers alike. The judges recognize this obstacle when one of them says that those who believe that the object of writing is to illustrate rules of writing may have a bad time with "The Grandmothers."

This Mr. Wescott has done. This contribution he has made to the historical data of America, writing as he does, may not care so much whether it is a novel or a history or an essay. What the G. P. wants to know is whether it is interesting or not.

The answer is yes, for anyone who cares about honest thinking and an individual mode of expression, and paramountly for anyone who cares about the makers of America. But we do believe that it would have been more interesting if it had been more a novel.

Or, even if we scrap all literary definitions, it is not shackled by the fact that this is not the most adequate form into which to cast the novel, however much we may admire its purpose and content. The form—or formlessness—of Mr. Wescott's book is going to be a rock of offense for readers and reviewers alike. The judges recognize this obstacle when one of them says that those who believe that the object of writing is to illustrate rules of writing may have a bad time with "The Grandmothers."

This Mr. Wescott has done. This contribution he has made to the historical data of America, writing as he does, may not care so much whether it is a novel or a history or an essay. What the G. P. wants to know is whether it is interesting or not.

The answer is yes, for anyone who cares about honest thinking and an individual mode of expression, and paramountly for anyone who cares about the makers of America. But we do believe that it would have been more interesting if it had been more a novel.

Or, even if we scrap all literary definitions, it is not shackled by the fact that this is not the most adequate form into which to cast the novel, however much we may admire its purpose and content. The form—or formlessness—of Mr. Wescott's book is going to be a rock of offense for readers and reviewers alike. The judges recognize this obstacle when one of them says that those who believe that the object of writing is to illustrate rules of writing may have a bad time with "The Grandmothers."

This Mr. Wescott has done. This contribution he has made to the historical data of America, writing as he does, may not care so much whether it is a novel or a history or an essay. What the G. P. wants to know is whether it is interesting or not.

The answer is yes, for anyone who cares about honest thinking and an individual mode of expression, and paramountly for anyone who cares about the makers of America. But we do believe that it would have been more interesting if it had been more a novel.

Or, even if we scrap all literary definitions, it is not shackled by the fact that this is not the most adequate form into which to cast the novel, however much we may admire its purpose and content. The form—or formlessness—of Mr. Wescott's book is going to be a rock of offense for readers and reviewers alike. The judges recognize this obstacle when one of them says that those who believe that the object of writing is to illustrate rules of writing may have a bad time with "The Grandmothers."

This Mr. Wescott has done. This contribution he has made to the historical data of America, writing as he does, may not care so much whether it is a novel or a history or an essay. What the G. P. wants to know is whether it is interesting or not.

The answer is yes, for anyone who cares about

THE HOME FORUM

Concerning Some "Latest Works of Fiction"

LEFT alone with two old copies of Harper's New Monthly Magazine, as it called itself in 1873 and 1874, and, being always interested in the comings and goings of books, I presently found myself in that department wherein the editor contemplated the latest additions to contemporary literature. Needless to say, he had no such task, in that December and that January, as he would have nowadays; and so leisurely did he go about his critical business that it never occurred to him to mention the Christmas books till January. Planning his December number, he was evidently under no bustling compulsion to make it up-to-date by making it Christmasy; his readers, he assumed, were capable of doing their Christmas shopping in the bookstores without his assistance. In January, to be sure, he would take proper cognizance of those illustrated volumes, some for adults and some for children, that might reasonably be classified as "Christmas books." (Indeed, a man, I suppose, has never heard of "children's up" and "kiddies.") Such (for grown-ups) were "Woman in Sacred History," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose publishers had gone in hard for chromolithography and made a picture book of it; "Summer Etching in Colorado," with twenty-one plates drawn and etched by Eliza Grestorox; an illustrated "Midsummer Night's Dream," and one or two others. For younger readers, as the phrase now goes, there was "Matt's Follies" by Mary N. Prescott, "Doing His Best" by J. T. Trowbridge, "The Holly Books" by Mrs. M. E. Miller, and a number of others, perhaps in all a baker's dozen. It was very likely considered a busy holiday season in the book trade.

♦ ♦ ♦

But I am not so much interested in the picture books of fifty years ago as in what, had I then been there, I might have been reading by the light of my student lamp when that old New Harper's was fresh from the press. Perhaps I am wrong, but I think I would have had what used to be called a "student's lamp," a green-shaded, nickel-plated affair, with an oil container at one side,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

The Christian Science Board of Directors and Committee of Publication and Editorial Board for The Christian Science Monitor, composed of Mr. Willis A. Abbott, Chairman; Executive Editor: Mr. Charles E. Hartman, Manager of The Christian Science Monitor; Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board and Committee of Publication will continue with the editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor and also carry on the work of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Both the Board and Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1865 by

MARY BAKER EDDY

an International Religious Leader

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

"Communications" regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Society will not be held responsible for lost or damaged manuscripts.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year . . . \$9.00 Three months . . . \$2.25 Six months . . . \$4.50 One month . . . 75¢ Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use and distribution of all news which is local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special articles and columns are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on the editorial staff of the Reading Room throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand, who desire to have it sent to them, are invited to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of repairing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Domestic Foreign

14 pages 4 cents 2 cents

12 pages 3 cents 2 cents

10 pages 2 cents 1 cent

26 to 32 pages 42 cents 5 cents

32 pages 52 cents 6 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

♦ ♦ ♦

Even as a work of imagination," says the disapproving editor, "it is as barren of practical suggestion in its ideal pictures of impossible moral and social improvements as it is in its pictures of inconceivable aeromotives."

Yet, despite his disapproval, I somehow imagine that forgotten author Maitland (for I would be curious about his inventions) would entertain me more today than the forgotten authors, Robertson Gray, Hesba Stretton and Frank Lee Benedict. And this conviction, I quickly add, is nothing at all to their discredit, for they were of one time and fashion, and I am of another; and they were men of small compass, of authors whose work transcends time and fashion. — November, 1873, they represented all together Harper's "latest works of fiction"; and the difference between then and now is that I could have found time to read them all, and still have had leisure for the new edition of Wilkie Collins. — R. B.

"Forgive!"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
"Forgive!" So slight a word unsealed
The founts of love, whose answering
crystal gleams
Met love, as little wandering meadow
streams
Untie and mingle on their seaward
flowing way.

"Forgive!" Like limp little pools
That mirror skies, in tender morning
light,
Like stars that call to stars—a word
so slight
Showed Love as ever speaking unto
answering love.

"Forgive!" How swiftly beautiful
The world! Flower chalices, more
lovely, rise
To praise the sun; more sweet the
songbird's cry,
When heart, love-lighted, speaks
unto love-lighted heart.

NELLIE R. MACK

Shakespeare's Craft

Shakespeare learnt his craft in the best of all schools, the theatre itself. The Elizabethan public playhouse was simple compared with the modern theater. It was open to the sky, and plays were acted by daylight. The spectators either stood in the yard or sat in the galleries which ran round inside. The stage itself was built out into the yard so that an actor standing in front could be seen on all sides; some protection from the weather was given by a roof supported on pillars. At the back, where the stage met the wall of the theatre, there were two doors, one on either side, through which the actors entered, and in the center a recess or inner stage, concealed by a curtain; by drawing this curtain the recess could be used as part of the stage in such scenes as a cave or a study, or when a character is discovered in position at the beginning of the scene. Probably it was used more often, whenever a scene required a number of properties to be set out, such as instance as a throne room or a tavern; but there is not enough evidence to support any theory definitely, and the experts differ violently. Over the recess ran a gallery, a continuation of the spectators' gallery, which was also used when the play demanded a higher level. . . .

Now Shakespeare was a working dramatist, most concerned with the immediate success of his plays on the stage, and, being also an actor, he knew all there was to know about the limitations and advantages of his theatre. It is not surprising, then, if his plays written for the Elizabethan stage do not always seem to fit the modern. The peculiarities of his theatre have moulded his work in several ways.

In the first acting stage (usually known as the "apron stage"), the actor came forward into the middle of the spectators, who might almost be said to have taken part in the play. The Elizabethan actor spoke to his audience, unlike the modern actor who pretends to be unaware of it. Hence there was nothing incongruous in the use of soliloquy. . . .

As the spectators enjoyed these recitations and expected them, Shakespeare gave them many purple patches, which are indeed part of the drama but yet seem to have been embroidered on a separate frame and sewn on afterwards. The long speech on general topics has largely disappeared from modern drama (except in the plays of Mr. Bernard Shaw), and is now the requisite of the Broadcasting Company. . . .

In M. le Poer's painting, not a bird is "posed." We find them here just as they might be in their native haunts, shy, feathered folk, graceful in their movements, and harmonious in their coloring.

Romance of the Bridge

"No picture," it has been said, "with a bridge in it can wholly fail"; and possibly there is more in this than the bare charm to the eye; the mystery of arches which lose their base in sunken supporting piers, the gleam and swirl of unconscious flow beneath, the graceful lines of added superstructural growth. . . .

Far too little, it may be feared, do Londoners, who pass now, on their lawful occasions, over or under this same water, bethink them of the centuries wherein London Bridge was

The Bridge. It is so marked in the

maps as late as 1640. There were

tolls and ferries, and a host of small

boats, in which men could fare from bank to bank, with varying convenience. But down stream, past the Pool and Greenwich to Gravesend, there was no other bridge. Up

stream, to Wallingford or Oxford,

you must go before meeting another.

Three generations of men who have

grown up to daily use of Westminister and Waterloo, Southwark and Lambeth and Tower Bridges, to say

nothing of tunnels and tubes, cannot

readily appreciate what of disaster

meant the old refrain: "London

Bridge is Broken Down." . . .

Remembering for how long the river was the principal street of the Capital; how Royalty proceeded in barge from Greenwich to Whitehall, and how Lord Mayors were sum

momed to await them there—coming

by boat; how much the broad wa

ter was preferred to narrow mud-

clogged lanes, for journeying and

for transport of goods, we can judge

what was the importance and incon-

venience of the bridge with its nar-

row archways. This was then wide-

spread, and for showing the phases

of the moon and the state of the

water. Possibly it was only

the stage coaches of a later time

who ever approached them in plen-

itude of monopoly. Oldest, almost of

prescriptive rights were theirs, so

that even when Tower Bridge was

opened, within the memory of very

many, their vested interests of por-

terage were redeemed at no inconsid-

erable sum.—ARTHUR G. WESZ, in

The Edinburgh Review.



Oiseaux des îles. From a Water Color by Xavier le Poret.

Courage to Claim Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HEALTH is desirable, and its attainment possible to everyone with true courage sufficient to work in the right way until he obtains it. This is done through reasoning correctly about God and man, and learning how to separate that which is false from that which is true. Then, proportionately as Truth is made practical in overcoming error, the true understanding of God and man is established; and this is Health.

True courage passes freely and continuously from God to man, and may be claimed by every one who is attentive to divine Mind. God-given courage is powerful in the destruction of sin and disease. It passes from God to man through divine ideas which enable the attentive one to gain to hold to, and to apply the specific truth which his problem requires.

So-called mortal or animal courage, which wills the sick to recover, has no healing value. It is an element of the belief that men have power of their own separate from God; but Jesus proved that God's will is the only true will, and that in reality there is no power except that which is derived from God. Material courage is a false stimulus, which ultimately increases tendency to illness; and both must be overcome through divine Mind in order that permanent healing may be obtained.

To claim health, sin must be mastered. True courage is needed when erroneous suggestions declare that man is material, and that he is a sinner who must pay the penalty of sin. As one claims his divine rights as the perfect child of God, he learns increasingly that sin, which always arises from belief in the reality of matter, gives no true satisfaction. To understand that sin and penalty are the outcome of obeying lying suggestions, which offer satisfaction in revenge, supply in theft, pleasure in lust, and so on, and then to realize that such indulgences always end in shame and suffering, causes one to loathe sin. As courage is claimed to gain and to live the truth of being, sinful suggestions cease to tempt; then spiritual intentions become clearer. A test of true pleasure is given in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 382), where Mrs. Eddy says, "Pleasure is no crime except when it strengthens the influence of bad inclinations or lessens the activities of virtue."

All of the authorized Christian Science literature, but more especially the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, emphasizes the fact that Bible truths are very practical. It teaches that the truth about God and man should be affirmed, although it may not be fully understood, even as one begins the study of mathematics learns the multiplication tables without fully realizing their value. Courage to declare calmly God's love for man, His power to care for him, His ability to supply him with peace, strength, endurance, understanding, and all that tends to perfection, opens the way whereby every one may, as Paul said, "cast off the works of darkness"—sin and disease—and "put on the armour of light"—health and holiness. In this work it is healthful to affirm that man, God's likeness, has no more faith in or fear of sin and disease because they are illusions; that evil is no more true of man than of God, and that health can know sin or disease because they are delusions; that God and that health are real and available and omnipresent as is God.

To demonstrate the practicality of Truth, affirmations should be carried into action. This is done through courage to act according to affirmation. Even though beginnings may seem small, continued practice produces desirable results. One who was seeking freedom from the belief of physical suffering was once told to claim more courage. "I suppose I should have more courage to bear it," was the answer. "No," came the impressive reply, "not courage to bear it,—courage to see the unreality of it, courage to act now in the freedom that God is giving you."

Because mortals have been taught that they have a material body which is or may be sick, true courage is needed to obey the healthful advice given on page 419 of Science and Health: "Observe mind instead of body, lest aught unfit for development enter thought." As one's health is the outcome of his thinking, this behoves him to think truly, and to watch his thoughts rather than his body. Thoughts of disease, unless overcome by Truth, become manifested as disease. The opposite of error is true, and specific truth destroys error. To maintain health, discouragement, procrastination, and every other erroneous suggestion must be overcome by Truth.

How may this be done progressively? Through God-given courage to claim and act continuously in the understanding of the superiority of man to all evil beliefs. Mrs. Eddy's willingness to do this enabled her to say to all mankind (Science and Health, p. 231): "To hold yourself superior to it and governs man, is true wisdom;" and she adds: "To hold yourself superior to sickness and death is equally wise, and is in accordance with divine Science. To fear them is impossible, when you fully apprehend God and know that they are no part of His creation."

(In another column will be a translation of this article into Norwegian.)

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth \$3.00
Oxpe sheep, vest pocket edition, India Biblio paper... 3.00

Morocco vest pocket edition, India Biblio paper... 3.50

Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size cloth edition 4.00

Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Biblio paper. 5.00

Levant, heavy Oxford India Biblio paper 8.50

Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Biblio paper... 11.50

FOR THE BLIND
In Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half

Five Volumes \$12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth \$3.50

Pocket Edition, cloth 4.50

Pocket Edition, morocco 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth \$3.50

Pocket Edition, cloth 4.50

Pocket Edition, morocco 7.50

REACTIONARY MOVEMENT IN STOCK PRICES

After Early Bulge Market Heads Downward—French Bonds Are Firm

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Irregular prices marked the opening of the stock market today, with a few substantial gains.

Western Maryland common and sec-

ond preferred opened 1% and 1%

and Standard Oil and a pair of

so were registered by Bethlehem Steel

and American Smelting.

National Biscuit and International

Telephone opened at new highs, up

fractionally from yesterday's close.

Developments in foreign news

were mixed in significance. July earnings

of railroads still showed declining

tendencies, and freight-car loadings

again showed a sharp recession from

last year's figures, although the trend

for 1927 was upward.

Western Maryland extended its gain

to 3%, and the second preferred

2%, while Chicago Great Western pre-

ferred and Peoria & Eastern moved

forward a point or so. Rock Island and

New York Central, however, lost

ground.

United States Steel sold at 145%

"ex" the quarterly dividend, and Gen-

eral Electric and Kelly & S. & S. per-

cent preferred quickly touched new

tops.

Stocks Lower

Oils were mixed in the early trading.

Houston losing 3%, while Atlantic

Refining was more disposed to reflect

the growing hope of producers that

the output of crude can be reduced

to a normal flow.

American Woolen preferred gained

about a point despite the report of a

deficit in the company's first half-year

earnings.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, de-

monies sterling holding close to 4.815,

and French francs just below 3.92.

The sudden sinking spell in a num-

ber of the representative industrials

and the motor accessories, Houston Oil, du

Pont and Third Avenue caused prices

to slide off again.

Houston Oil fell 5%, du Pont and

Third Avenue 4%, and Westinghouse

Airbrake and Timken Roller bearing 3

points.

The renewal rate for all loans was

maintained at 3% per cent despite the

increased demands for month-ending

financing.

French Bonds Firm

Paris and Washington dispatches

disclosing the financial re-funding

operations which may run as

high as \$100,000,000, enlivened the

bond market today, in the absence of

any general interest in the listed

trade. Details of the financing plan,

which in Section 7 of the bill proposed to

approve, it has not yet been announced,

and it is not yet known whether the

operation will involve conversion at

a lower interest rate, or redemption. The

French 8 per cent bonds are callable,

and about \$70,000,000 of them are out-

standing.

French bonds were firm, particu-

larly the governmental 7%, which

moved up to 115%, the highest at

which they have ever sold. Depart-

ment of State 7% and French 8 also

ended higher.

Little business was transacted in

the domestic groups. International

Telephone 5% were accumulated in

small amounts, and fractional ad-

vances, just under their high prices,

were made.

Porto Rico Sugar 7%

United States Government obliga-

tions were inactive.

BRILLO COMPANY

PLANT CAPACITY TO BE DOUBLED

Earnings of Brillo Manufacturing

Company for the six months ended

June 30, 1927, will show an increase in

net of over 100 per cent, compared

with the corresponding period last

year, due to installation of new labor-

saving machinery. At the last meet-

ing of the directors, doubling of plant

capacity was authorized.

Brillo Manufacturing Company is

the largest manufacturer of steel wool

in the world, producing about 40 per

cent of the product made in this coun-

try. A total of 14 products is manu-

factured for cleaning and polishing, on

sale in about 25,000 chain stores and

retail stores throughout the United

States.

Products are exported to 16 foreign

countries and domestic and foreign

markets are increasing rapidly. In 1926

Brillo products totaled 27,-

946,846 packages, a remarkable growth

from 2,679,020 in 1920.

The company has outstanding \$2,000

class A preference no-par shares and

100,000 common no-par common. Sales

for 1926 totaled \$1,22,275 and net

dividends declared \$1,21,000.

After preferred dividends, a surplus of

\$62,449, surplus was \$116,485, equal to

72 cents a share on common.

Class A stock participates with the

common to \$1.50 a share after both

have received dividends. The com-

pany is obligated to return class A at

\$20 by a sinking fund of 12% per cent

of earnings each year. The net of

\$55,984 in the first quarter of 1927

compared with \$39,034 in the corre-

sponding period last year, an increase

of over 100 per cent.

**BETTER BUSINESS
IS REPORTED
IN THE UNITED STATES**

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—"From Aus-

tin, indications, business all over the

United States is looking up," said

President R. E. M. Cowle, of the

Standard Rainier Express Company.

"There is a great improvement over

June and July, and it appears as if

the coming months will show a larger

volume of goods moving."

"New York City is the light mer-

chandising center, and is first

ranked in business in the United States.

Exports shipments here have slightly

better right now than a year ago.

Mail order traffic is excellent, and if

the crops are safely harvested, trans-

portation business in the West should

be good all next winter."

"There is a big problem out

West. Years ago, a farmer used to

bring up his sons on the farm. Now

automobiles, radios, and cities attract

the young men, and the farmer has to

hire men. It would not be so bad if

labor were only expensive, but in many

cases it is hard to get."

"Talk of a business depression is

foolish. This is a growing country.

Population is going up and up. More

materials and manufactured articles

are required and consumed year after

year. This is not like a European

country that years ago approached its

present size of population. We can

expect high growth in this country

and expanding. There is plenty of

room for it."

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

NEW ENGLAND TRADE GAINS

Slight Improvement Noted
in July—Industrial Ac-
tivity Irregular

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales High Low Last

1 Alcoa Sup B... 19 14 10 10

1 Aluminum Co Am 99 99 99 99

4 Am Can 100 100 100 100

4 Am Cont Oils 62 60 60 60

RADIO

RADIO-AERO EXPOSITION 'S ANNOUNCED

Many Manufacturers to Exhibit at Boston Show September 26

New England's first combined radio and aviation exposition will be held in Mechanics Building, Boston, Sept. 26 to Oct. 1 inclusive. One entire hall is to be devoted to airplanes, parachutes, airport models, beacon lights, airplane cameras, photographs and aerial surveys; rubber seaplane auxiliary boats, and flying accessories.

The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., has approved and endorsed the Boston aviation exposition and many of the leading manufacturers of commercial airplanes in the country will be represented.

Planes will be shown of both open-cockpit and cabin types, monoplanes and biplanes. Entries have been received from the following airplane companies: Hess of Michigan, Travel-Air of Kansas, Waco of Kansas, Kinner of California, Vought of New York, Stinson of Detroit and Consolidated of New York. Other likely entries are: Douglas of California, Swallow of Kansas, Ryan of California, Driggs of Illinois and Fairchild of New York.

A model airplane contest is to be held in Boston Saturday, Sept. 24. Judges and rules for this are to be announced later this week. A contest for stamp collectors who have specialized in airmail cancellations or "flew covers" is also to be held. Aerial demonstrations over Boston are planned for the week of the show. Among the aviation authorities expected in Boston for the week is William McCracken, in charge of the aviation branch of the United States Department of Commerce.

The Massachusetts American Legion aviation committee, through its chairman, Capt. R. F. Raymond Jr., is assisting in forming an honorary committee to give an aviation dinner for the visiting pilots and aviation experts and exhibitors Wednesday evening, Sept. 28.

Among the interesting experiments being arranged for the air show week will be test conversations between an airplane flying over Boston and the exposition hall by radio. Very successful experiments of this nature were made at the All-America Aircraft Display at Belling Field last spring, and the same type of apparatus is to be employed here.

The combined radio-aviation exposition is under the management of Sheldon H. Fairbanks, under whose leadership the annual radio show attendance the past six years has averaged nearly 100,000 persons each year. Daniel Rochford, secretary of the municipal air board of Boston, has been put in charge of the aviation part of the exposition.

RADIO MERGER SEEKS TO SOLVE PATENT ISSUE

NEW YORK (AP) — Merger of five middle west radio manufacturing companies with aggregate assets in excess of \$1,000,000 was announced at the conclusion of a 10 days' conference of executives of the companies in the Hotel Commodore. The companies merged are the Apex Electrical Manufacturing Company and the Sentinel Manufacturing Company, both of Chicago, the Indiana Electric Manufacturing Company of Marion, Ind., the Slagle Radio Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., and the Warkate Manufacturing Company of Cleveland.

The new company formed by the merger, incorporated under the laws of Delaware with 30,000 shares of no-par stock, will be known as the United States Electric Corporation.

AKRON, O. (Special Correspondence) — Although the first airplane left the ground 20 years ago, I predict that air traffic police will be as common in another 20 years as motorcycle policemen are today. Lieut. J. A. MacReady of Dayton, a leading flyer, declared in a talk here before the Akron Shrine Club.

"Only eight years ago I remember that no plane ventured aloft if there was wind enough on the ground to flutter a handkerchief," Lieut. MacReady continued. "Planes now go through the air with a speed record of 302 miles an hour, an altitude record of 40,000 feet, and a duration mark of 52 hours."

"I believe that in less than another score of years aviation should rival automobile, steam and electric commerce."

Mr. Reser will play a banjo solo in the program by the augmented Clique Club orchestra through the Red Network on Thursday evening, Sept. 1, beginning at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (9 o'clock central daylight saving time). A xylophone solo will also be featured in this hour of music for dancing.

♦ ♦ ♦

A tabloid half-hour of Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance" will be heard in the light opera concert through the Red Network on Thursday evening, Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (7 o'clock central daylight saving time), with Pasquale Rescigno on the conductor's stand. The half hour will include solos and duets from popular and well-known operettas and musical comedies, including "Robin Hood," "Bohemian Girl," "Love's Lottery," "Lucky" and "The Deseret Song."

♦ ♦ ♦

This program will be broadcast by WEAF, New York; WEEF, Boston; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WGR, Buffalo; WFI, Philadelphia; WDC, Washington; WSHC, Portland; WCAB, Pittsburgh; WWJ, Detroit; WGN, Chicago; WGY, Schenectady; WDFA, Kansas City.

♦ ♦ ♦

The artists to be heard in this program are Rosalie Wolfe, soprano; Paula Heminghaus, contralto; Justin Lawrence, tenor; Carl Rollins, baritone; Charles Schenck, baritone, and Charles L. Johnson, bass. This program will be broadcast by WEAF, New York; WEEL, Boston; WJAR, Providence; WGR, Buffalo; WFI, Philadelphia; WDC, Washington; WWJ, Detroit; WSAI, Cincinnati; KSD, St. Louis; WTMJ, Milwaukee.

♦ ♦ ♦

With the addition of Karl Chupas and Edward Horwitz, French horn players of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, as exclusive radio artists, the Columbia Broadcasting System announces the completion of a quintet which will furnish an unusual type of music on Columbia chain hours.

♦ ♦ ♦

In the first talk of his fourth season, at 8 o'clock Thursday evening Sept. 1, Oliver M. Sayler, literary and dramatic critic of WGBS, will tell of his plan for presenting prom-

inent figures in the world of theaters and books to the audience of the Gimbel station. Mr. Sayler is the author of several books on the theater, and is a close friend of many authors, playwrights, actors, musicians and other prominent people. He promises that such men and women as Booth Tarkington, novelist; Julia Peterkin, author; Morris Gest and Arthur Hopkins, producers; Leo Simonson and Norman Bel Geddes, scenic designers; and Helen Arthur of Neighborhood Playhouse fame will be heard this season. In this evening's talk, Mr. Sayler will announce the name of the celebrity who will open the series of guest artists.

Mr. Reser will play a banjo solo in the program by the augmented Clique Club orchestra through the Red Network on Thursday evening, Sept. 1, beginning at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (9 o'clock central daylight saving time). A xylophone solo will also be featured in this hour of music for dancing.

♦ ♦ ♦

This program will be broadcast by WEAF, New York; WEEF, Boston; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WGR, Buffalo; WFI, Philadelphia; WDC, Washington; WSHC, Portland; WCAB, Pittsburgh; WWJ, Detroit; WGN, Chicago; WGY, Schenectady; WDFA, Kansas City.

♦ ♦ ♦

The artists to be heard in this program are Rosalie Wolfe, soprano; Paula Heminghaus, contralto; Justin Lawrence, tenor; Carl Rollins, baritone; Charles Schenck, baritone, and Charles L. Johnson, bass. This program will be broadcast by WEAF, New York; WEEL, Boston; WJAR, Providence; WGR, Buffalo; WFI, Philadelphia; WDC, Washington; WWJ, Detroit; WSAI, Cincinnati; KSD, St. Louis; WTMJ, Milwaukee.

♦ ♦ ♦

With the addition of Karl Chupas and Edward Horwitz, French horn players of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, as exclusive radio artists, the Columbia Broadcasting System announces the completion of a quintet which will furnish an unusual type of music on Columbia chain hours.

♦ ♦ ♦

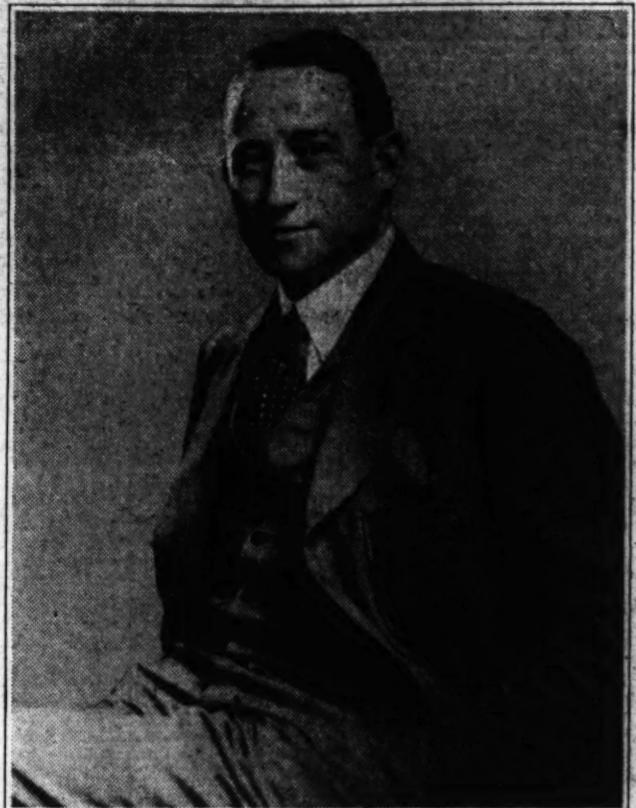
Iowa Listeners Seek New WOC Frequency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 30

A NEW wavelength for radio station WOC, located at Davenport, is to be asked of the Federal Radio Commission, according to Francis Stastell, president of the Iowa Radio Listeners' League. WOC is Iowa's pioneer station, and Mr. Stastell reports numerous complaints concerning interference of other stations with its programs since the federal allocation of wavelengths became effective.

Heads Radio-Aero Show



Sheldon H. Fairbanks, Who Is Aiding Aviation by Combining an Airplane Exhibit With His Regular Fall Radio Show

puted at approximately \$1,100,000. Declaring that taxation ultimately comes out of freight and passenger rates, Mr. Edwards declared that further increases in taxation would be almost certain to force a raise in rates.

Flier Says Air Police Will Be Common Soon

AKRON, O. (Special Correspondence) — Although the first airplane left the ground 20 years ago, I predict that air traffic police will be as common in another 20 years as motorcycle policemen are today.

Lieut. J. A. MacReady of Dayton, a leading flyer, declared in a talk here before the Akron Shrine Club.

"Only eight years ago I remember that no plane ventured aloft if there was wind enough on the ground to flutter a handkerchief," Lieut. MacReady continued. "Planes now go through the air with a speed record of 302 miles an hour, an altitude record of 40,000 feet, and a duration mark of 52 hours."

"I believe that in less than another score of years aviation should rival automobile, steam and electric commerce."

Mr. Reser will play a banjo solo in the program by the augmented Clique Club orchestra through the Red Network on Thursday evening, Sept. 1, beginning at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (9 o'clock central daylight saving time). A xylophone solo will also be featured in this hour of music for dancing.

♦ ♦ ♦

A tabloid half-hour of Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance" will be heard in the light opera concert through the Red Network on Thursday evening, Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (7 o'clock central daylight saving time), with Pasquale Rescigno on the conductor's stand. The half hour will include solos and duets from popular and well-known operettas and musical comedies, including "Robin Hood," "Bohemian Girl," "Love's Lottery," "Lucky" and "The Deseret Song."

♦ ♦ ♦

This program will be broadcast by WEAF, New York; WEEF, Boston; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WGR, Buffalo; WFI, Philadelphia; WDC, Washington; WSHC, Portland; WCAB, Pittsburgh; WWJ, Detroit; WGN, Chicago; WGY, Schenectady; WDFA, Kansas City.

♦ ♦ ♦

The artists to be heard in this program are Rosalie Wolfe, soprano; Paula Heminghaus, contralto; Justin Lawrence, tenor; Carl Rollins, baritone; Charles Schenck, baritone, and Charles L. Johnson, bass. This program will be broadcast by WEAF, New York; WEEL, Boston; WJAR, Providence; WGR, Buffalo; WFI, Philadelphia; WDC, Washington; WWJ, Detroit; WSAI, Cincinnati; KSD, St. Louis; WTMJ, Milwaukee.

♦ ♦ ♦

With the addition of Karl Chupas and Edward Horwitz, French horn players of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, as exclusive radio artists, the Columbia Broadcasting System announces the completion of a quintet which will furnish an unusual type of music on Columbia chain hours.

♦ ♦ ♦

This program will be broadcast by WEAF, New York; WEEF, Boston; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WGR, Buffalo; WFI, Philadelphia; WDC, Washington; WSHC, Portland; WCAB, Pittsburgh; WWJ, Detroit; WGN, Chicago; WGY, Schenectady; WDFA, Kansas City.

♦ ♦ ♦

The artists to be heard in this program are Rosalie Wolfe, soprano; Paula Heminghaus, contralto; Justin Lawrence, tenor; Carl Rollins, baritone; Charles Schenck, baritone, and Charles L. Johnson, bass. This program will be broadcast by WEAF, New York; WEEL, Boston; WJAR, Providence; WGR, Buffalo; WFI, Philadelphia; WDC, Washington; WWJ, Detroit; WSAI, Cincinnati; KSD, St. Louis; WTMJ, Milwaukee.

♦ ♦ ♦

With the addition of Karl Chupas and Edward Horwitz, French horn players of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, as exclusive radio artists, the Columbia Broadcasting System announces the completion of a quintet which will furnish an unusual type of music on Columbia chain hours.

♦ ♦ ♦

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (1180)

7 p.m.—Events of the day; baseball scores; news; symphony services.

7:15 Moran and Rumrill, popular songs.

7:30 Sunshine Troubadours, under the direction of Ruth Flower.

7:45 Eddie Murphy and his orchestra.

7:55 Hawaiian solos by Chester Brown.

8:10 Frankie Russo's orchestra.

8:20 Correct time.

WBZ and WBZ-A, Springfield and Boston.

8:30—Baseball scores.

8:45 "Sammy" Fair and "Artie" Dunn, songs.

8:55 Dixie Travellers.

8:58 Organ recital.

9:15 "Irene" Ipana Troubadour.

9:30 Goodrich Silverton Cord orchestra with the Silver-Masked Tenor.

9:45 Jack Parnell, tenor.

10:15 Carl Hogan and his orchestra.

10:30 Louis time; "Our Musical

10:30 "Freddie" Rich and his orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (618)

6 p.m.—Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.

7:15 Baseball scores.

7:30 Sunshine Troubadours.

7:45 Eddie Murphy and his orchestra.

7:55 Organ recital.

8:10 "Irene" Ipana Troubadour.

8:30 "Sammy" Fair and "Artie" Dunn, songs.

8:45 Dixie Travellers.

8:55 "Sammy" Fair and "Artie" Dunn, songs.

9:15 Organ recital.

9:30 "Sammy" Fair and "Artie" Dunn, songs.

9:45 Organ recital.

10:15 "Sammy" Fair and "Artie" Dunn, songs.

10:30 "Sammy" Fair and "Artie" Dunn, songs.

WBZ, Atlantic City, N. J. (1180)

6 p.m.—Organ recital, Arthur Scott Brook.

7:15 Hotel Statler ensemble.

7:30 Newspaper talk.

7:45 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.

7:55 Radio News League.

8:10 Marjorie Martin Davies, soprano; Paul Farnham, pianist and accompanist.

8:30 Principato Hawaiian trio.

9:15 WJZ, Nathaniel Shilkret's orchestra.

10:15 Eddie Bortoff, contralto; Hildegard Berthold, cellist; Ruth Clayton, piano, and accompanist.

10:30 Ted Weems and his orchestra.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (870)

8:10 a.m.—WNAC Women's Club; the Rev. W. J. Rutledge, pastor; Mrs. Greta Miles Howell, soprano; "Household Hints"; Carol School.

11:30 News; "Morning Bulletin."

12:15 "Tales of Early Days."

12:30 Shepard Colonial luncheon concert, direction of Leslie Reed.

12:45 "Ninety Acres of Color."

12:55 Shepard Colonial luncheon concert, direction of Leslie Reed.

1:15 "From Braver Field." Boston Braves vs. Brooklyn Dodgers, reported by Fred Hinckley.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (870)

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate \$5 per line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

"THE LOCATION BEAUTIFUL"
CLUBSIDE INN
ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND HOME OF 9 ROOMS.
DID YOU EVER THINK THAT YOU WOULD
like to live in a picture, private pier and bathing
house; commanding a magnificient view of
Boston Harbor? This is the place. Total area of
100 feet, adding \$100,000 estate 200,000.
Price \$10,000. Tel. 215-3000. MIRR
1000 N. W. Main St., 1918. Tel. 215-3000.
120 Second Street, Winthrop Centre, Mass.

HOME FINDING SERVICE
LOUISE F. ESSIG

202 Renshaw Ave., East Orange, N. J.

NARBERTH, PA.—Detached, semi-bungalow-type, 8 rooms, tile bath, garage, concrete porch, fireplaces, 800 ft. 2nd floor, central heat.

BUTTERFIELD & CO., 160 Nassau Street, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK CITY—Young man wanted for writing, editing, advertising, general, and general work; a high school graduate not afraid to work; will start at moderate salary; experience and experience and starting salary \$15 to start opportunity. N. E. H.

HUBARD & CO., 160 Nassau Street, Philadelphia.

WANTAD—For sale 20 acres of land within city limits, suitable for manufacturing purposes; two railroad sidings; fair price apply C. T. MARTIN, 545 Penn Street.

FOR SALE—Crestwood, Westchester, N. Y.—McNamee's, 2000 ft. 2nd floor, 10 rooms, porch, garage, restricted. 215 Pennsylvania Ave., Tuckahoe 1543-R.

LYNNBROOK, I. L. N. Y.—For rent, furnished or unfurnished, or for sale, six-room apartment, kitchen, bath, central heat, garage, restricted. Phone 202-3000.

READING, PA.—Good 20 acres of land within city limits, suitable for manufacturing purposes; two railroad sidings; fair price apply C. T. MARTIN, 545 Penn Street.

POSITION for woman of experience and good health; good opportunity for Boston in country; secretarial and other similar work. Address Box 2-200. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LYNNBROOK, I. L. N. Y.—For rent, furnished or unfurnished, or for sale, six-room apartment, kitchen, bath, central heat, garage, restricted. 215 Pennsylvania Ave., Tuckahoe 1543-R.

READING, PA.—Good 20 acres of land within city limits, suitable for manufacturing purposes; two railroad sidings; fair price apply C. T. MARTIN, 545 Penn Street.

TO LET—FURNISHED
BOSTON—To rent for season or year, beautiful furnished, one bedroom, 1st fl., Box 612, Scituate, Mass., or tel. Scituate 233-14.

BOSTON, Beacon/Hanover—5 rooms, bath, furnace, central heat, 1st fl., 1100 sq. ft., \$1000. MIRR 1000 N. W. Main St., 6th floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Kitcheetee apartment, 2 rooms and bath; suitable for one or two professionals or business women. 220 Crescent Ave., one block from Main. Cres. 2275.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Two-room kitchenette apartment, 2nd fl., unfurnished; garage; reasonable. AMES, 2025 E. 20th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET
N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time, light, well furnished, light, central; reasonable rent. Phone 2-500. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office part time, well furnished, light, central; reasonable rent. Phone 2-500. Vanderbilt 9990.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office for rent, afternoon; rent \$55. Call Pennsylvania 2037 after 1:30.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE
BOSTON—For sale at a bargain, 6-room furnished apartment near the Christian Science church. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Bustington Street.ROOMS TO LET
BOSTON—Two levels connecting rooms with separate entrances; light, quiet, reasonable; permanent. B-275, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, MASS.—Large front and side double room; good location, near church. Telephone Rock Bay 7548.

BOSTON—Rooms, with steam heat, electricity, centrally located; references. 158 Huntington Ave., Tel. Copley 9656-R.

BOSTON, MASS.—180 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Attractive rooms, kitchen privileges; transient or permanent. MRS. PENDEREX, Copley Hill-R.

BOSTON, 21, Glendale Street; Apt. 2—Clean, comfortable bed-sitting room in quiet home; reasonable; business people. Copley 5522-M.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE
CHARLES W. COSMAN
95 Gainsboro Street, Boston

Cars for all occasions—Sightseeing and Touring Trips to Cape Cod, New Haven, Vt., Kenmore 2738-J.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, sunny room, above, fireplace, twin beds, sleeping porch, bath, garage, or parking; Christian Scientists preferred. Copley 2656-B.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—1674 Beacon St., opposite Winthrop Road—Pleasant furnished room; references. Tel. Aspinwall 8975.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single room, kitchen privileges; transient or permanent. MRS. NOVELL, C. P. A., Box 8008, Boston.

PERSONNEL COMPANY, executive banking, bookkeeping, secretarial, typing and all business services; men and women. 9 Church St., N. Y. C. Corp. 2002.

BOSTON, MASS.—180 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Attractive rooms, kitchen privileges; transient or permanent. MRS. PENDEREX, Copley Hill-R.

BOSTON, 21, Glendale Street; Apt. 2—Clean, comfortable bed-sitting room in quiet home; reasonable; business people. Copley 5522-M.

BOSTON—Rooms, with steam heat, electricity, centrally located; references. 158 Huntington Ave., Tel. Copley 9656-R.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Attractive rooms, kitchen privileges; transient or permanent. MRS. PENDEREX, Copley Hill-R.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large sunny room; very pleasant for short time. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20. Tel. Kenmore 0496.

BOSTON—Large

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1927.

EDITORIALS

Mr. Cosgrave Asks the People

THE decision of President Cosgrave to dissolve the Dail Eireann and hold a general election in Ireland as early as September 15 has come as a surprise hardly less to his own supporters than to the outside world and his opponents. Most people assumed that if an election was held at all, it would be after the reassembly of the Dail on October 11, and many believed that under the Irish Constitution only a majority of the Dail itself could authorize a new election. Mr. Cosgrave, however, convinced Mr. Healy, the Governor-General, that an immediate election was constitutional and was a cutting of the Gordian knot, giving an opportunity to the Irish people of escaping from the political chaos into which the country seems to be drifting as an outcome of the events of the last two weeks.

The last general election was only held on June 9. This produced quite an indecisive result. The Government party obtained forty-five seats, the Fianna Fail, Eamon de Valera's party, won forty-four seats, Labor won twenty-two, and there were fifteen Independents, eleven Farmers, eight members of Captain Redmond's National League, and six extreme Sinn Feiners. The Fianna Fail and the Sinn Fein, however, in accordance with their election pledges, refused to enter the Dail, and the remainder voted to ask President Cosgrave to continue in office, though without a secure majority.

Then in rapid succession came the assassination of Kevin O'Higgins, the passing of the drastic Public Security Act and the bill requiring deputies to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Constitution, the decision of De Valera's followers to take the oath on the ground that it was a mere formality and to enter the Dail, and the famous division which, through the abstention of John Jinks, was decided in favor of President Cosgrave, rather than the nonpartisan combination proposed by Mr. Johnson of the Labor Party with the support of De Valera, by the narrow margin of one vote.

No doubt President Cosgrave's decision to hold an immediate election has been promoted partly by his success at the two by-elections held in Dublin, and partly by a shrewd realization that Ireland has been alarmed by the possibilities recently disclosed and that his opponents are for the moment at sixes and sevens, but it must also have been promoted by the dominant consideration that what Ireland chiefly needs is the avoidance of a long period of political chaos.

Events since June have completely transformed the situation and the issues about which the electorate voted at the June election. There seems to be no way in which a stable government can be formed out of the present Dail. On the other hand, now that the Republicans are in the Dail, there is a genuine possibility of founding Irish political life on a normal, constitutional basis. There is, therefore, an extremely strong case for giving the Nation an immediate opportunity of returning a Dail in which there will be a clear majority, capable of maintaining a stable government, and thus bringing to a final end the unconstitutional period, when a third of the Dail refused to take their seats, and the instability inherent in the present situation.

Locarno Pacts for the Balkans

STATESMEN in the Balkanic countries have lately issued a warning against over-enthusiastic reports that the Locarno pact—or Locarno pacts—may shortly be concluded in eastern Europe. Their warnings should be heeded, for it is important to avoid disappointments; but nevertheless it is firmly and rightly believed in such diplomatic centers as Paris that eventually the difficulties will be overcome and regional understandings reached.

Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, is particularly insistent on the necessity of a series of treaties drawn up from the same standpoint of good will which enabled him to conclude with Dr. Stresemann and Sir Austen Chamberlain the original Locarno pacts. He properly regards these documents as a model, and he argues that if it were possible for two countries which have, for generations, and even, it may be said, for many centuries, regarded each other as hereditary enemies, to bring their age-long feud to an end, then surely it is possible for the confused and intertwined Balkanic peoples to agree upon a common policy and to pursue it with loyalty.

Hence the suggestion which comes from Paris, and which will not be allowed to fall into oblivion. The regional method may not satisfy those who have extolled universality; but each regional pact would be a step toward universality. It will not, of course, be easy for Bulgaria and Greece and Jugoslavia, to say nothing of Turkey, thus to agree; but skepticism is entirely misplaced. M. Briand has to his credit the Locarno pacts, and he has proposed a Franco-American pact with every hope of its realization. It is not likely that he would now commit himself to these efforts for the better organization of the Balkanic countries on a foundation of friendship without having studied the possibilities. To represent the signature of any document as imminent would be wrong, but there is unquestionably a tendency on the part of the southeastern states of Europe to find a solution of their problems in closer co-operation.

There is plenty of room for improvement in their relations. Yet whoever surveys the field impartially must be struck by the relative amity of nations which have earned an unenviable reputation as quarrelsome and potentially belligerent neighbors. Many causes of dispute have disappeared in the past few years. There are numerous factors which slowly but surely are making possible a Balkanic Locarno.

There are, then, two supreme reasons why nobody should dismiss the project of Paris as Utopian. The first is the undoubted amelioration of the local conditions. The second is the active desire of the great powers, which formerly did not always refrain from stirring up strife, for the cessation of discord in these re-

gions. The first reason is encouraging, but the second is still more promising. There is, indeed, every reason to expect that the European statesmen will rally under the banner of M. Briand in his effort to bring about the abolition of jealousies, suspicions, fears and hatreds from the Balkans.

The "Closed Book" in Labor Unions

NEW occasions for readjustment of agreements concerning wages, working hours, and other important matters, are constantly arising in what is popularly, but incorrectly, termed the conflict between organized labor and associated capital (for the frequent disputes between employers and employed do not necessarily involve any attack upon capital).

On the one side there are frequent demands for wage rates that appear to be unjustifiable, either from the viewpoint of the service performed, or conditions obtaining in the particular industry affected. Again it may be a group of employers, who regard certain trade union practices as an invasion of the right of the wage payer to have more to say as to the terms on which his workmen shall be hired. Under what is known as the "closed shop" system, in which all the workers in a particular factory or industry are paid the union rate of wages, abuses of the unions' power, as instanced in the City of San Francisco within the past few years, have provoked concerted opposition to labor unions in general, that has resulted in prolonged strikes and lockouts.

With practically all branches of manufacturing industry running on full time, and an unprecedented demand for skilled labor in building construction, road improvement, and other public works, the supply of workers in many lines has not been equal to the demand. In order that this situation may be maintained many of the trade unions have adopted what is known as the "closed book" system of strict limitation of the number admitted to a particular union. While this practice is claimed to be necessary in order to prevent an oversupply of workers in the trades adopting it, it is not surprising that spokesmen for the employers are vigorously protesting against the continuance of the system.

The public's interest in the controversy over the artificial limitation of the supply of skilled workers extends to the effect of the practice in increasing production costs. If, as is alleged, building construction in many American cities has been hampered, and costs substantially increased, by reason of the refusal of the unions in the building trades to admit men seeking employment, the ultimate result is seen in the higher rents paid by the millions of tenants.

Freedom Through Obedience

RARELY has been more clearly set forth the right of a self-governing people to determine what restrictions shall be placed upon individual action in order to promote the general welfare than in the excellent address of William G. McAdoo at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs. While fully recognizing that the question of personal liberty is sure to be raised whenever the Government undertakes to restrict what is commonly called personal right and privilege, yet, he asserted, democracy's very existence inheres in the fundamental right of a self-governing people to determine what limitations are necessary in order to secure the highest good of all.

The speaker could have gone even further in pointing out that in a complex society individual liberty is even enhanced through orderly restriction provided by law, although outwardly such restriction may seem, in some degree, to lessen private privileges. How impossible would traffic become today, for instance, without orderly regulation. Similarly, in the curbing of the appetites and passions of what Paul termed the "natural man," without restraint of the so-called natural tendencies, the present stage of development in the individual would have been impossible, and civilization would never have progressed to its present high ethical and moral standards.

Example of the operation of legal restraint is had in the working of the laws prohibiting or restricting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and harmful drugs. None can gainsay that society has greatly improved under these inhibitions and curbs upon what are claimed to be individual rights. Subordination to the general welfare of personal freedom to follow the natural bent, that is, to indulge false appetites, makes for the progress of society and its well-being. And, most important of all, the individual so restrained finds that in the end, through curbing his false desire, his own well-being is correspondingly promoted. In other words, he finds greater liberty through the restraining influence of the law which aids him in the overcoming of slavery to false appetite.

Freedom is gained through obedience. Willing obedience to what the common will believes to be for public welfare, arrived at through orderly processes provided by the constitution or basic law of any country, will immeasurably improve the individual's opportunity for true growth through righteous service.

Shifting Centers of Influence

EASILY within the recollection of many persons in the United States there has been observed the progressive movement of the center of population from east to west, until it rests, at least temporarily, at a point much farther from the Atlantic seaboard than could have been forecast by the colonists and their immediate successors. With this movement there has been another, perhaps more gradual, and evidently one which has not attracted the serious attention of casual students. This latter is the shifting, likewise from east to west, of the center of influence in both politics and culture. It would hardly be fair to state that this latter movement has been at the exact pace set by the shifting of population, because it has not. Different factors have contributed to both of them. Following the trek of the early covered wagons and the labored voyages of crude steamboats with their cargoes of New England, New York State and Pennsylvania pioneers who went

forth to claim the rich lands of the middle West, there came to that section vast numbers of European home seekers, Scandinavians, Germans, Hollanders and Irish. Most of the three first named were unfamiliar with the language of the new country, and for a generation or more spoke their mother tongue in their homes and churches. The Irish immigrants were quick to adapt themselves to American ways, and they were first to become a factor to be reckoned with when political policies were discussed or political stakes made up. But the children of all the newcomers, due largely to the influences of the public schools, soon began to take their places beside the children of the original pioneers in directing and shaping local and state administrative affairs.

Years passed, however, before the powerful influences of the newer country began actually to assert themselves. More years passed before the conservative East realized that the former equilibrium of political influence had become displaced. The situation, which would have been regarded as somewhat serious had it been realized that the older order never would be restored; seemed for many years to have caused little concern. But there had been going on through all the years since the middle of the last century those ceaseless and powerful processes, educational and cultural, in schools, colleges and churches, which sprang from the seeds carried across rivers and hills by American pioneers. That seed had, from earlier generations, before and since the glorious adventure of the Pilgrims, withstood every adverse influence. It is inconceivable that it should fail to take root and bear fruit in the salubrious surroundings of the great West.

One who seeks fairly to appraise the strength and potency of these newer national influences must, inevitably, discover that they are closely related and allied. Predominating numbers which drew the center of population gradually westward were not sufficient, in themselves, to more than slightly shift the center of political and cultural influence. The two, in combination, now draw the inquisitive observer of straws in the shifting and changing political winds to the thriving cities and far-flung regions west of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes. The West claims nothing which is not its own by right. By slow but steady development it has passed beyond its period of adolescence into its rightful estate of sturdy and reliant maturity.

A Dollar in Any Other Size

THOUGH the purchasing power of the dollar is said to be now 61.7 cents as compared with the pre-war dollar, the dollar market is not likely to be seriously affected. All the state and national banks are disposing of dollar bills and silver dollars at the rate of a dollar each and with absolutely no reduction upon carload lots.

The proposal of the United States Government to reduce the size of the dollar bill has no bearing on this issue. It is not to cut down the bill to 61.7 cents' worth that the Treasury Department is reducing its dimensions, but to provide a more convenient size for handling, and incidentally to economize on the amount of paper used annually for this purpose.

Perhaps the Government will get more dollar bills for 61.7 cents than it got before, but the public may rest assured that there will be no bargain sales on old dollar bills when the new dollar bills appear. Whether they are old or new, large or small, dollar bills will continue to be sold at the rate of \$12 a dozen f. o. b. United States Treasury Department.

The 61.7 cents purchasing power of the dollar is merely a relative term and indicative of declining costs in the necessities. In July, 1920, it was down to 48.9 cents and the advance in seven years would seem to promise that along about the middle of the present century, if nothing appears to interrupt the trend, the purchasing value of the dollar may again be somewhere near a dollar. In the meanwhile the American people probably will continue to collect dollar bills and not do much haggling as to whether they are worth 48.9 or 100 cents on the dollar.

Random Ramblings

A huckleberry by any other name would taste as sweet—perhaps. For instance, Huckleberry Finn would have been Whortleberry if he had been born in Devon or Somerset. In Surrey he would have been Hurds Finn; in Hampshire Bilberry Finn, and in Scotland Whinberry Finn.

Those two college girls working in the Yellowstone as waitresses during the summer, when John Coolidge danced during the visit of the President there, probably are satisfied that everything comes to her who waits.

The farmer's problem today is whether he should sell his land to the local chamber of commerce seeking an airport, or the neighboring country club for an addition to its golf course.

Log cabin—rain on the roof through sighing pines, birch logs crackling on the open hearth, dog out-stretched and muttering softly in his sleep. Some won't see any point to this.

They may say what they want about the young ladies of today, the papers still carry plenty of broom, mop, and dustcloth advertisements.

A dry climate is said to be an advantage to the candy and chocolate industry. A dry country is, too.

It would seem that China will have to be in a united state before there can be a United States of China.

Most of the stable values of the dairy farmers are waxing fat in the pastures just now.

How long before it will be considered old-fashioned to go to Europe by boat?

The best thing about a budget is that extravagance cannot budge it.

It has certainly been an easy summer on the garden hose.

Almost anyone can weather a gale of laughter.

Happiness loves company too.

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

A "Scrapbook" Medley

Poetry." Perhaps it is, or perhaps it was when it was clipped from the Chicago Herald in the late eighties!

Although scrapbook may be made for fun, it has its serious moments. Here is an octave that opens up avenues through which we may travel far and wide:

Where am I? Down by the sea,
With Shakespeare and Browning. They match—
The inexhaustible three!
I have but to lift a latch,
I have but to open a door,
To find the depths of the sea;
And there with the blue sea over,
Stretches infinity.

That one of the illimitable three did open up an avenue down which we traveled frequently, is shown in the predominance of Shakespeare's name throughout the book. On one page we read again of Henry Irving and Ellen Terry in "Macbeth"; on another we have Lawrence Barrett on the joy of presenting Shakespeare.

There are schoolgirl essays on "Miranda" on "Shylock" and from Lippincott's is a clipping a half page on "Shakespeare and Shorthand." Oh yes, the hooks and dashes were used in the days of the Bard of Avon, and inaccuracies and imperfections are attributed to poor shorthand copy!

It is an easy step from drama to music, and we next read of "Emma Thursby's First Song"—a very frightened little girl, who was carried onto the stage, but finally gained courage and sang "Hope, Our Guiding Star." Does anyone sing that nowadays?

What a nest for anecdotes a scrapbook may be! They are tucked away in every corner.

And how a scrapbook does like to lay hold of the origin of this, that and the other! Here are clippings on the origin of dolls, of thimbles, of "Old Sam," and of the "Old Oaken Bucket." Now comes a poem made up of thirty-eight lines from thirty-eight poets—a clever literary "stunt," but lacking in great coherence.

In an obscure corner we notice a little poem on "Forgiveness," which we are glad to find, glad to preserve, glad to repeat:

A red rose drooping to the ground
With delicate beauty blanched,
By a careless foot at eventide,
Was trampled on and crushed.
Christlike, the injured flower returned
No thorn-prick for the blow;
But gave instead a sweet perfume
To him who laid it low.

My friend wandered with me over the pages, and at last she exclaimed: "Why call it a scrapbook? You have many gems hidden away there. Call it a treasure book!" I looked at the worn cover, the yellow, time-stained pages; but I knew that to me it had always been my "treasure book." New joy was added to it in that my friend had seen and shared and understood!

G. L. M.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

ONE would expect Geneva, as the headquarters of the International Union for the Assistance of Children, to set a good example in the work which it does for its own children. And it is certainly to be congratulated in this respect, for an ill-kept child is scarcely ever seen in the canton, and Geneva has some of the best schools for children in Europe. But children must be amused as well as taught, and they like nothing better than a sandpit in which to dig and play. If this sandpit is near a lake, all the better, and in this way a park may become a real paradise for children. The municipality of Eaux-Vives (Geneva) has presented the "tont petits" of Geneva with a gently sloping beach on the lake, where they can safely bathe and play. No child over six years is allowed here, but there are other beaches for older children.

If anyone thinks yodeling is no longer to be heard in the Swiss mountains, he should have attended the yodeling festival at Lucerne, in which thirty-three groups of yodelers, sixty-seven single yodelers and twenty-five alphorn blowers took part. For the sake of the uninitiated it should be explained that yodeling is defined by the Concise Oxford Dictionary as "singing or making melodious inarticulate sounds; warbling with changes between falsetto and ordinary notes in the manner of Swiss or Tyrolean mountaineers." This covers the whole range of the weird, but not altogether unusual noises which came from the yodelers at Lucerne. The alphorn blowers made an even louder noise than a group of yodelers, which is saying a good deal. Yodeling is all very well, but more enjoyable to the ordinary ear were the folksongs of the cantonal choirs, in costume. As there were at least 1000 Swiss in costume, this was a good opportunity for seeing Swiss native dresses, which are now seldom worn.

The International Club at Geneva can now boast of a permanent membership of nearly 350, while of members nonresident in Switzerland, it has 325, of whom 201 are Americans. Of its permanent members the greater number belong to the League of Nations and the International Labor Office. The club serves a very useful purpose as an international center at Geneva, and its lunches during the summer to distinguished visitors have become notable events. During the last year Lord Cecil, Dr. Edward Bénes, Fridtjof Nansen, Paul Mantoux and Miss Jane Adams, Henry M. Robinson and Sir Arthur Salter were all entertained in this way, and made interesting speeches to crowded audiences. The club is always glad to see American visitors, who are invited to register themselves in the office which is kept for their reception.

The old castle of Rhaesuz, which catches the eye as the train mounts the steep ascent of the Coire-Engadine railway, is now to be converted into a hotel for Swiss who live abroad, but like to take their holidays in their native country. Presumably, as the pension is to be low, it is not the Swiss who has made his fortune who will be invited to the Château. Founded in the tenth century, this remarkable building became the property of the Count of Hohenzollern in 1459, from which the royal house of Rumania takes its descent, and in 1497 passed to the Emperor Maximilian. In later times it was the residence of the Austrian Minister in the Grisons, and fortunately has escaped the hand of the vandal.

There are so many beauty spots in Switzerland that it is difficult to pick out any one and say that it surpasses the others. But I am told that no one can boast of having seen Switzerland who has not been up the Jungfrau by the mountain railway which takes you to one of the highest spots in Europe. Then there is the Berne-Lötschberg-Simplon line which is noted for the beauty of its rail route.

On this line lies the charming village of Kandersteg. Again the mountain railway from Vierze to Zermatt is one of the most beautiful in Europe. It would indeed take a long time to enumerate all the attractive mountain railways in Switzerland, and one must not forget the Gotthard route, by many thought to be the finest of them all, as also it was the first of the great engineering feats to conquer the mountains. The other mountain railways are pygmies in comparison with the St. Gotthard, and the Simplon, which is the next most important, gives one too much tunnel and too little scenery.

Travelers leaving Geneva by airplane for London via Basel, for Germany via Lausanne and Zurich, or for Lyon, France, have an inspiring beginning to their journey. The trip out to the airdrome at Cointain gives an interesting idea of the style of modern house architecture in

Fostering Universal Friendship
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Regarding your recent editorial and articles relating to the value of international and universal correspondence, may I express gratitude for the invaluable services of the Christian Science Monitor in this respect.

Through an appeal in your columns for books for the Baltic states and another article relating to the School and Poetry Association, I have come into contact with Estonian students and citizens of your own country. Correspondence has proved of the greatest value in fostering universal friendship